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YOSEMITE

NATIONAL PARK / CALIFORNIA



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near Big Meadow

Historic Resource Study

YOSEMITE: THE PARK AND ITS RESOURCES


A History of the Discovery, Management, and Physical Development of
Yosemite National Park, California

Volume 3 of 3
Discussion of Historical Resources, Appendixes,
Historical Base Maps, Bibliography

by
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September 1987

U.S. Department of the Interior / National Park Service



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CHAPTER VII: HISTORICAL RESOURCES OF YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

It has taken an extensive number of pages to tell the story of the construction and development of administrative, interpretive, and visitor-related facilities and services in the park. It could easily take two or three hundred additional pages to fully present and assess the complex, detailed, and often acrimonious discussions through the years about the placement and extent of that development. Possibly no other area in the National Park System has been studied to the extent of Yosemite in terms of the potential effects of human use on the environment, a process begun early by the state administrators and their critics and continued by the army and the National Park Service. It is interesting and informative to note the parallels in the problems facing park management yesterday and today in terms of valley congestion, appropriate concession facilities, visitor use of the backcountry, stream erosion, prescribed burns, and the like. The solutions of today are as open to question and discussion as those of the 1880s and 1890s.

Initial visitation to Yosemite Valley was limited to a select few in the earliest days--those who could afford both the cost of transportation and the amount of time it took to reach the remote area over primitive, winding trails, and who were not afraid to "rough it" when it came to visitor services and accommodations. The destination of those early travelers was primarily the valley floor, where the scenic values for which the area had been set aside were concentrated, with an intrepid few going on to the Mariposa Grove if time allowed. Most of that visitor impact concentrated on the south side of the valley near the trailhead of the Four-Mile Trail. During the army tenure, the focus of park administration turned to the north side of the valley at the eastern end. Park administrators spent most of their time warding off cattlemen and sheepmen, working on roads and trails, planting fish, watching for forest fires, and protecting wildlife. Because initially visitors were few and far between, their impact on the flora and fauna was minimal and of little concern.

The gradual improvement of the early trails into dusty stage roads increased tourist travel markedly, but it was the extension of railroads to the vicinity of the park that caused a sudden, dramatic upswing in the number of park visitors. The lack of hotels, grocery stores, and campgrounds was accentuated. The feverish construction that that influx precipitated resulted in another hodgepodge of structures that continued to spread haphazardly along the valley floor and were designed only to meet immediate needs. Little thought was yet given to the proper function of each structure, to future needs, or to the effect of the buildings on park values and the landscape.

Another factor that drastically threatened the scenic integrity of the valley was the arrival in the early 1900s of a new class of tourist--the leisurely auto traveler--who after World War I in sheer overwhelming numbers filled hotels and campgrounds to overflowing and then in desperation drove and camped over the meadows, leaving behind a residue of camp litter, garbage, and environmental desolation. It has been said that the automobile is responsible for most of the present-day administrative headaches. Cars brought in more people, necessitating better roads, garages and gas stations, parking lots, more hotels, more campgrounds with sanitary facilities, more stores, more recreational opportunities--more of those amenities that tend to detract from the values for which parks are established.

Despite the later improvement of roads and trails into the backcountry, most visitors insisted on spending most of their time within a single square mile of the valley floor. It was inevitable that as awareness of detrimental effects on the environment grew and concerns were more widely voiced, the undisciplined development of the valley floor would cause widespread consternation. The continued uncontrolled use of the valley in the 1920s clearly highlighted for the first time the conflict between preservation of the natural resources and their use and enjoyment by the visitor. The reconstruction and paving of roads during that period, further facilitating travel, only ensured that further devastation would be wrought upon the resources unless steps were taken.

Realizing the need to develop a program of park management that would assure visitors a quality experience without endangering the scenic values they were enjoying, the Park Service in the 1920s, and continuing into the 1930s and 1940s, began to define the basic objectives of its administration at Yosemite, to determine the uses to which the park should be put, and to formulate scenic standards that would guide the direction of future park improvements. To help with this program, the Department of the Interior established a Board of Advisors for Yosemite, composed of outside experts in various professional fields as well as in park planning, and developed a cadre of professionals within the Service in such fields as landscaping, engineering, sanitation, construction, and interpretation to help implement the desired goals.

In the belief that the values on the valley floor were so great that intensive use there should be limited to as small an area as possible, Director Stephen Mather and others visualized a new centralized village layout farther up the valley. There administrative and service functions could be housed in a spot more removed from public view and less intrusive on the environment, thus keeping the balance of the valley as aesthetically pleasing as possible.

The planned elimination of the ancient and outdated structures at the Old Village area in the 1920s became the first step in implementing a policy of naturalization of the valley floor, in keeping with the opinion voiced by the Advisory Board as early as 1928 that every square foot of land used for housing or other development withdrew from the park's scenic values and defeated the purpose for which it had been created. Unfortunately, the ultimate removal of that complex might have reinforced the idea that all manmade structures should eventually be removed when their useful days were considered over in order to restore the landscape to a pristine condition.

Yosemite has from the beginning been considered by most people--visitors and administrative personnel alike--a "natural" rather than a "cultural" area. Certainly most visitors through the years have

come primarily to see such celebrated wonders as the Mariposa Grove of Giant Sequoias and the Yosemite gorge itself, rimmed by sheer granite walls punctuated by the striking formations of Half Dome and El Capitan and traversed by a beautiful river fed by numerous sparkling waterfalls tumbling hundreds of feet from the rim into the canyon below.

Those who advocate the removal of historical remains on the basis of their intrusiveness on the environment argue that Yosemite was set aside to preserve for generations yet to come not only its spectacular natural wonders, but also its varied ecosystems. Actually, the valley and Mariposa Grove were set aside for their superlative scenic values only. Ecological considerations were a much later development in the establishment of parks and monuments. This is clearly demonstrated by the fact that only the valley floor and the rim far enough back to include the waterfalls were originally set aside. The later extension of the reserved area beyond the rim of the valley was an attempt to include the watersheds and the forests in the high country to prevent their exploitation by private utility, stockraising, and commercial interests. This is not to say that many conservationists, such as John Muir and Robert Underwood, were not already thinking in terms of related ecosystems, but such considerations did not yet play a major part in policy decisions on Yosemite boundaries.

Because the act establishing the policy framework of the National Park Service mentions the conservation of scenery and natural and historic objects, it is legitimately argued that many of the significant historical remains in Yosemite have a valid right to remain there and be protected by the same safeguards against unwarranted destruction as the natural ones. The removal of the Old Village structures on the valley floor was justified as helping to preserve the scenic values of the park, because they were not harmonious with the landscape and often detracted from its enjoyment by the public, indeed often obscuring views of the resources. We did, however, in the process of removal, lose some interesting early guest facilities that were both historically and architecturally significant.

Yosemite's historical resources are numerous and varied. They include early homesteads and supporting facilities; early concessioner guest accommodations and service buildings; structures connected with cooperative research programs in natural resources management carried on with state and other federal agencies; Park Service structures, including beautiful rustic-style residential, interpretive, and administrative facilities; early roads, scenic trails, fine stone bridges, and a variety of sign types; and a significant number of attractive rustic-style structures built by skilled Public Works Administration laborers and by Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees under the Emergency Conservation Work Act during the 1930s.

Many of those resources are significant architecturally and several historically in terms of their association with important people and events and with educational and interpretive programs that were later copied throughout the National Park System. The sites and remains of CCC camps are of great interest because of the contribution of the corps to construction and development work and natural and cultural resources management in the state and national parks during a time of stringent budget and personnel restrictions. Many former enrollees who come to the parks today are anxious to revisit the camp sites where they once lived and worked. The CCC comprised a major part of their lives at one time as well as of American social history and should be part of the park interpretive program. Although the most significant PWA and CCC buildings in Yosemite have either been nominated to the National Register or are in the process of being nominated, the other Depression-era structures scattered throughout the park are also considered an important resource. Although they possess varying degrees of architectural significance, they are illustrative of an important period of our cultural and political history.

Often structures and sites of past activity are as great an educational and interpretive asset to the park as are its natural resources and should not be wantonly destroyed or damaged. The tendency to try to erase rather than preserve and interpret the history of the parks is

an unfortunate one that cheats the public and the park alike, for it overlooks all the advantages that historical resources offer in terms of public education, enjoyment, visitor safety, and adaptive use. In the same way that enlightened natural resource management gradually abolished the bear feeding program and the elimination of predators in Yosemite, bettering the condition of wildlife in particular and the resource management program in general, the thoughtful and planned management of historic resources can lead to a more satisfactory situation meeting the requirements of both cultural resource management and park administrative and interpretive needs.

With the completion of the study on significance of selected historical resources in 1979 and of this Historic Resource Study, the majority of the most important historical resources of the park have been identified. Several structures of marginal historical and architectural significance, although not eligible for the National Register, are nonetheless considered useful adjuncts to the interpretive program of the park in terms of illustrating the stories of early settlement, park management, concession development, and Park Service educational and administrative growth. Those structures have been identified in the park building inventory, Appendix G of this report, and should be on its List of Classified Structures.

The integrity of historical structures at Yosemite is continually affected by regularly scheduled rehabilitation and maintenance work. The concern is that such work not be implemented without proper regard for the historical nature or fabric of the structures. We need to ensure that all park employees possess an awareness of the significance of the park's resources, including those not on the National Register, and of the importance of conserving and maintaining them with some degree of integrity.

If a structure or complex has been determined to be significant and eligible for the National Register, the National Park Service must make every effort to protect its site integrity and its general appearance in

terms of existing form and fabric, and to preserve the architectural and historical qualities for which it has been nominated. Routine maintenance should only be performed in accordance with historic preservation standards and guidelines. Any adverse effects on a component of a historic district become a threat to the integrity, and therefore the significance, of the complex as a whole. Any major change to structures must be preceded by a review and approval process to insure that it is not a negative impact on historical and/or architectural significance. National Register properties to be adversely affected by management actions should undergo recordation for the Historic American Engineering Record and Historic American Buildings Survey as part of the mitigation process.

The future of each structure not on the National Register or eligible for nomination should also be carefully reviewed when maintenance action is necessary, when conflicts with implementation of the General Management Plan arise, when rehabilitation is contemplated, or when it is simply thought that a structure is no longer needed to prevent the irreparable loss of useful educational and interpretive resources. Such a review should determine the best treatment for the building--preservation, stabilization and possible adaptive use, natural deterioration, or removal, either by demolition or relocation--based on considerations of its educational and interpretive value, in the context of the historical themes presented in this study, and of all other options available. If possible, general historical appearances and settings should be retained, with adaptive use where feasible and necessary to preserve the useful life of a significant building. With proper planning, the interior functions of individual structures can be changed while preserving outward historical appearances. New structures should not be built for park purposes when it is possible to use historical buildings for the same purpose.

Full protection of Yosemite's historical resources is dependent upon faithfully followed and carefully documented procedures. Whenever a structure is to be adversely affected, either by maintenance and

rehabilitation work, by adaptive reuse or restoration/stabilization, or by the addition of any type of "improvements," complete mitigation procedures must be followed. All structures in the park proposed for such work or for removal should be reviewed to ensure that historically or architecturally significant properties are not inadvertently altered or removed without proper consideration of their values and that compliance according to national historic preservation legislation is followed. As trails foreman Jim Snyder cautions, "With cuts in budget, personnel, and programs, it is all the more important that resources of all kinds continue to receive thoughtful survey and evaluation during day-to-day park operations."¹

Cultural resources management, which entails documentary research, the physical retrieval of historical and archeological data, the interpretation of that data to the public, the avoidance of impact to cultural sites, and the preservation of significant resources, is a complex and continual responsibility of Park Service managers. In order to fulfill that responsibility, employee and visitor education, a systematic monitoring process, an active research program, and long-term planning are essential. Chapter IX presents some specific recommendations related to cultural resources in Yosemite National Park whose implementation might facilitate this management process.

1. Jim Snyder to Steve Botti, 11 February 1986, re: Historic Resources in Wilderness.

CHAPTER VIII: ADDITIONAL NOTES ON CERTAIN SITES

Chapter X will summarize the historic sites in Yosemite National Park listed in the National Register of Historic Places and those that are in the process of nomination. In this chapter the writer will briefly discuss a few of Yosemite's resources whose significance, or in some cases lack thereof, in the park's history has not been adequately covered elsewhere and whose recommended level of treatment in the park's cultural resources management program should be noted.

A. In the Backcountry

The importance of cultural resources in the backcountry has been discussed. Major portions of some of the old historic roads in the park are now included in wilderness areas. Maintenance plans for them recognize the appropriateness of utilizing some historic stretches of road as trails, stabilizing between washouts and rockfalls as necessary. Resources such as the retaining walls and culverts along the Tioga Road should be inventoried, photographed, and recorded. Samples of early road and trail stretches should be preserved because they are symbolic of pioneer construction techniques. Associated historical sites still exist in some cases. Along the Wawona Road, for instance, one can locate stage stop sites and dumps. Rebuilt stretches and added switchbacks are also present. Recordation of those should be included in a comprehensive backcountry cultural resource survey.

A variety of tree blazes, consisting of cross-like forms, Ts, diamonds, simple chips, the "i" of the U.S. Forest Service, plus regulation blazes of the U.S. Army to accommodate posted regulations are significant resources present in the backcountry. Some blazes still exist from early treks along the Mono Trail. An early date of "July 4, 1877" has been found in Jack Main Canyon. The incidence of all such remains from sheepherders, early visitors, army patrols, trail contractors, the Park Service, and others provide significant information on backcountry use. Other unrecorded backcountry resources include sites where

homesteaders cut logs for cabins; old trail maintenance campsites that functioned up through the 1960s, containing remnants of camp equipment, trash, and early tools; old cabin remains; and construction such as the corduroy road at Johnson Lake used to travel over that boggy area from the 1950s into the 1970s. (The Park Service added another corduroy road in Echo Valley during the 1950s that remains in good shape.) Concrete foundations of an old CCC camp exist on the way into Deer Camp at Empire Meadow.¹

Sections of the park also contain remnants of historical logging activity by the Yosemite Lumber Company near Chinquapin, Empire Meadow, and Deer Camp; the Sugar Pine Lumber Company above El Portal; and the Madera Sugar Pine Company in the south section of the park from the early 1900s up to the early 1940s. Remains such as skid roads, railroad beds, and rusted equipment can still be found despite the activities by CCC crews in removing thousands of railroad ties from old logging railroad beds and converting the old grades into usable park roads for firefighting purposes. Enrollees also removed logging cables and dumps and performed revegetation on some scarred areas. Yosemite National Park contains approximately 10,000 acres of lands that have been logged or show evidence of logging activity.²

Any remains from this period are indicative of various types of logging activity and changing technological process and illustrate the effects on the environment of that type of land use. The lumber industry takes an added significance as it relates to the conservation

1. Information taken from interview with Jim Snyder, 10 September 1985. A need exists to pinpoint significant sites for fire control purposes. Some are threatened by prescribed burns; others could be lost as wild fires are allowed to burn themselves out.

2. Bob Pavlik to Kathleen Hull and Scott Carpenter, 28 April 1986, 4. The lumber companies themselves employed men to clean up old logging camps by burning or removing buildings and to clear railroad grades by piling and burning ties.

movement and boundary changes. Other important visible remnants of logging activity are the logging inclines of the Yosemite Lumber Company out of El Portal. The earlier one on the south side of the Merced River canyon, which operated until the fall of 1923, is used as a television line right-of-way. The second, on the north side, operated from 1924 to 1942 and is visible as a brush-covered scar. Few artifactual items remain, and neither incline has enough integrity to justify nomination to the National Register.

Only a small portion of the park wilderness has been formally surveyed. Although some work was done in connection with this study in terms of visiting and assessing backcountry patrol cabins and related resources, the majority of the research was performed in written records and through oral interviews on sites whose existence is already known. It is recognized that there are a variety of other resources in the backcountry that have not yet been found and recorded. Extensive and time-consuming field studies of areas that might be impacted by wilderness operations could not be completed under the scope of this report. Homesteaders and stock raisers, army trail- and map-makers, logging operations, CCC blister rust control workers, and NPS trail maintenance and construction crews have all impacted the wilderness and left their mark on it. It is hoped that this study provides some basis for evaluating the historical context and significance of historical resources that may yet be found in the backcountry in the course of survey, maintenance, or fire protection work. All wilderness cultural resources need to be protected until recorded through photographs and base maps, and until a determination of significance is made. A policy of natural deterioration is recommended for those resources.

B. Hetch Hetchy and Lake Eleanor Dams

The purpose of the Hetch Hetchy project, the largest water project ever undertaken by a municipality, as initially envisioned by the city of San Francisco, was to supply only an additional sixty million gallons of water a day. The Army Board of Engineers in 1913, however, advised that the city think in terms of assuming responsibility for the needs of all

the people around the bay, about one million at the time of the Raker Act. Full development of the Tuolumne River would provide over 400 million gallons daily, which, with local supplies, would provide water for a population of four million, predicted for the area after the year 2000.

The resultant surge of population growth, however, far exceeded all estimates for the area around San Francisco. Fortunately, in the early 1920s the cities on the eastern side of the bay pulled out of the Hetch Hetchy Project and developed their own supply of water from the Mokelumne River. This enabled San Francisco to meet the increasing requests for water from its expanding suburban areas and industrial complexes. The Hetch Hetchy Project was planned and built so that additions could be made to various parts of the system as needed, such as increases in capacity on various parts of the aqueduct, without changing the basic design. The initial development of Hetch Hetchy, up to the first flowing of water into the city in 1934, cost about one hundred million dollars, an expense met entirely by the city without state or federal assistance.³

The construction of the O'Shaughnessy Dam and the associated water supply system for the city of San Francisco and surrounding area comprised one of the largest engineering projects of modern times. Work on it began with clearing the valley floor of timber to protect the impounded waters from contamination resulting from the decay of submerged wood. The next step involved cutting a diversion tunnel 900

3. City and County of San Francisco, San Francisco Water and Power, 14, 16, 18-19; Eckart and Stocker, "San Francisco's Hetch Hetchy Water Supply," Part II: Details of Some of the Constructional Facilities That Are Helping in the Execution of This Titanic Task, in Compressed Air Magazine 27, no. 9 (September 1922): 247-50, and Part III: The Structural Features of the Dams for the Lake Eleanor and the Hetch Hetchy Reservoirs, in Compressed Air Magazine 27, no. 10 (October 1922): 283-88. Part IV of this series is entitled "Details of the Aqueduct Tunnels and of the Mechanical Facilities Employed in Their Construction," Compressed Air Magazine 27, no. 11 (November 1922): 315-20.

feet long through the cliff on the south side of the dam site through which the river would be turned during construction and which would afterwards be used for the release of water from the reservoir. The construction of the arched gravity-type dam of cyclopean concrete was well planned and smoothly executed. The entire Hetch Hetchy water system, including the Lake Eleanor Dam, appears to be of a level of significance warranting nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. They possess not only engineering significance, but are nationally important in the history of the conservation movement and the development of National Park Service water policies. Because of the furor occasioned by their construction, they are the last intrusions of that type and magnitude to be placed in a national park. Their ownership by the city of San Francisco precludes preparation of forms by the writer. The loss of integrity of the Hetch Hetchy Railroad system also precludes its nomination to the Register.

C. Foresta Subdivision and McCauley-Meyer Sawmill

1. Foresta

The Foresta subdivision contains several mountain cabins of a very functional style, interspersed with some A-frames, constructed by weekend visitors and other short-term residents. Most are one- or two-room cabins with outdoor privies. None are considered to be of historical or architectural significance.

2. McCauley-Meyer Sawmill

The shed is in fair condition, although open to the weather. The rusty machinery has not fared as well, vandalism having taken its toll. Most of the belts are off their tracks; several have disappeared. The sawmill has no particular architectural significance and the site has no archeological merit. It is not of sufficient local historical importance to justify nomination to the National Register, although it is symbolic of an interesting aspect of the history of the region, specifically the lumber industry in terms of the development of small, independent sawmills, of which there were several in the park. It has been recommended that the machinery and shed be preserved and moved to El Portal in connection

with the twentieth-century transportation exhibit, which also features mechanical items. There is an association with that town in that lumber from the mill was sold at El Portal and its engine came from a mine below the town.⁴ This writer believes that the structure should be left in place subject to natural deterioration. The site has been inspected and photographed.

D. Emergency Relief Projects

The New Deal contribution to the National Park System is only now being thoroughly assessed and properly recognized. Probably part of the reason for this is that the period of the Great Depression and the subsequent government relief programs still seem to be "recent" history. Although it is usually recommended that events and people be viewed from some distance in time, enabling their proper placement in historical contexts, in this case such delay might result in irretrievable loss of an important cultural resource in many areas of the park system.

In Yosemite there are two main concentrations of Civilian Conservation Corps remains. Near the Yosemite Institute complex at Crane Flat are several tent cabin terraces and a stone water fountain from the earliest camp in the area. Three buildings remain from the 1934 period and are in use at Crane Flat--an oil shed (No. 6013), a former cook's quarters used as a staff cabin (No. 6020), and a former office that has been renovated as a shower room (No. 6024).

The portable structures now used by the Institute were retrieved from the Naval rehabilitation center at the Ahwahnee Hotel at the end of World War II and set up at Crane Flat in 1946 to serve as permanent structures for the blister rust control activity that had been going on in

4. "Evaluation of McCauley-Meyer Sawmill, Yosemite National Park, July 16-17, 1974," Historic Preservation Team (Gordon S. Chappell, Roger E. Kelly, and Robert M. Cox), Western Region, to Associate Regional Director, Professional Services, Western Region, 26 July 1974.

the area since the early 1930s. Two of these--a messhall (No. 6014) and an office/barracks (No. 6016)--might have had some historical significance in terms of conservation efforts except that they have undergone many alterations. It is also uncertain whether originally the buildings were moved intact or disassembled and rebuilt. After the blister rust control effort was discontinued in 1967, road and forestry management crews used the camp until the Yosemite Institute took it over in 1973 for use as an environmental education campus.

Another area containing CCC remains is at Wawona where one can still see some of the original service buildings of the Wawona camp. They are in fair condition, having been altered and adapted for modern-day use. Structures remaining from the 1934 period include a repair garage (No. 4020), a four-stall garage (No. 4023), a seven-stall garage and light plant (No. 4025), and an office (No. 4027) used today as the Wawona ranger district headquarters. These structures, because of their alterations over the years and the lack of a typical CCC complex configuration, have not been recommended for nomination to the National Register.

Remains of the Cascades CCC camp consist of concrete foundations and a standing chimney. Any additional CCC camp remains found in this or any other park should be closely evaluated for integrity and significance, however, and not dismissed as a too recent intrusion in an historical area. Just as significant as structures built for the CCC enrollees are those built by them. Usually such buildings also demonstrate major importance in terms of rustic architecture, but their identification with the CCC adds another dimension of historical significance.

E. Yosemite Valley

1. Hydroelectric Power Plant

The Yosemite power plant contains all of the original electrical generation and switching equipment installed in 1917-18. Despite its significance as one of the few intact and relatively unaltered systems of

its type left in the state and the only generating facility of its kind in the National Park System, by the 1980s decisions on major rehabilitation work and the future of the system became necessary. Critics believed power generation inside national parks to be no longer appropriate. Proposals to abandon the system also reflected the park's desire to restore the Merced River to a free-flowing stream and improve fish habitat. The Park Service has decided to abandon the hydroelectric generating system and convert to commercially purchased power. This will result in removal of the diversion dam and intake structure; of the entire redwood-stave and steel penstock, trestles, surge tank, and support equipment; and of major portions of the interior powerhouse equipment for display and interpretation at the Fresno Metropolitan Museum. The Italian Renaissance-style power plant will be retained and rehabilitated on the interior to house the new switchgear for the commercial electrical system.⁵

2. Ahwahnee Row Houses

Employee residences Nos. 107 to 113 built by the Yosemite National Park Company in the Tecoya area during 1922-24, fronting on the Ahwahnee Meadow, were inspected by a historical architect in the course of this study. At the same time, this historian searched concession records expected to contain pertinent information on their construction. These six L-shaped houses originally had the same interior plan but have been greatly modified over the years by removal of interior walls and the construction of additions. Only Building 112 appears to retain its original configuration. Exterior fabrics consisted of hollow tile, boards and rails, stone, processed metal, stucco, and rustic logs and boards. Originally built by the Yosemite National Park Company as employee quarters, the reason for the different exterior coverings is unclear.

5. USDI, NPS, "Preliminary Case Report, Yosemite Hydroelectric System," February 1986, 1-4.

A unified complex such as this, possessing a similar design but fabricated of different materials, would seem to have been constructed for a specific purpose. It has been stated that they served as an experimental group--as prototypes for employee housing--testing fabric durability or different insulation methods. This writer found no documentation to support this theory. As DSC Historical Architect Paul Cloyd has noted, if their construction were an experiment, the outcome evidently had no documented or visible impact on later construction, the concessioner sticking with wood-framed and wood-sided dormitories in the 1930s. It is therefore, difficult to claim significance on that basis.

Cloyd also points out that their architectural style is incompatible with the tenets of rustic architecture. The use of manufactured as opposed to natural materials and their intrusive position relative to the nearby meadow, conflict with the conceptual criteria so obvious in the village historic district. Their integrity has also been lessened as a result of modifications through the years.

The consensus at this time is that we do not have sufficient data to justify nomination of these structures to the National Register on the basis of architectural or historical significance. An agreement has been reached between the Yosemite Park and Curry Company and the National Park Service for the transfer of the Curry Company archives to the Yosemite Research Library and Records Center. This action will ensure the careful use and professional preservation of a vast body of important data relative to the park and its concession history. If additional data in those archives comes to light on the buildings' purpose and design, they should be re-evaluated. Even though their original purpose might not be clear at this time, they are superior in style to much of today's modern housing and should be retained for park use if feasible. Six of the small houses on Ahwahnee Row (H 101/102, H 103/104, H 105/106) were made into duplexes in 1932.

3. Yosemite Village Historic District

Another important area within Yosemite National Park that should be left in as intact a condition as possible is the Yosemite Village Historic District. This group of rustic-style residences, administrative facilities, and historic sites comprises a significant enclave of early National Park Service structures.

The northwest portion of the district contains the site of J.M. Hutchings's 1865 cabin, apple orchard, and sawmill, and the site of the small cabin built by John Muir. No aboveground remains exist except for a few apple trees. Southeast of these sites is the National Park Service residential area of sixty-eight buildings dating from 1911 to 1951. Four of them are wood frame houses built by the army, surviving examples of military architecture on the valley floor. The Park Service moved them into the new group of rustic residences in the late 1920s and early 1930s because their original location blocked the view of Yosemite Fall. The other residences and dormitories display some variation of the Park Service rustic style of architecture and formed part of the new residential area developed by the Park Service beginning in 1918 as an effort to move the center of activity from the Old to the New Village. This area includes ancillary structures such as woodsheds and garages and more modern structures that are not considered historically or architecturally significant, such as 1950s-era residences and school.

Southwest of the residential district and near Yosemite Creek is the park superintendent's residence and garage. Originally erected by the army in 1912, the Park Service almost completely rebuilt the house in 1929. Southeast of the residential group is the old Pioneer Cemetery, bounded by a low stone wall on the north and east sides and a row of trees on the south and west. To the southeast is the administrative and business portion of the New Village, which includes:

Rangers' Club--an employee residence with garage and woodshed, built in 1920 with funds contributed by Stephen T. Mather. Its design was intended to set a precedent for the use of rustic architecture in the New Village;

Administration Building--built 1924;

Museum Building (present Valley District Building)--completed 1926;

Post Office--previously the post office was housed in the Cosmopolitan Saloon (early 1880s), Sentinel Hotel (1897 to 1913), Old Village store (1914 to 1920, when new building erected to the west), until this one completed in 1925. Leased to postal department for twenty years, then reverted to Department of the Interior and used by postal service under special use permit. The post office building is rather unusual in that it contains postal facilities on the ground floor and living quarters for postal employees on the second.

Pohono Indian Studio--built in 1925 as the new studio of photographer Julius Boysen;

Ansel Adams Gallery--a complex of five buildings erected in 1925. Main building originally known as Best's Studio. Other buildings included a darkroom, single-family residence, garage, and duplex residence.

The Yosemite Village Historic District contains elements of the entire range of Yosemite history, from pioneer homesteading and enterprise through state, army, and National Park Service administration of the area. It also contains buildings associated with early Park Service residential, administrative, and interpretive efforts. There is also potential for significant findings in historical archeology. The district's importance lies in its totality, which is of greater significance than any individual component, although several of the buildings are individually significant also. An assault on the integrity of any individual structure in the district compromises the integrity of the whole. The National Register form for the district, completed by Gordon Chappell, Western Regional Historian, NPS, and Robert Cox, Western Regional Historical Architect, NPS, in 1976, which should be examined for further detail on individual structures, points out that no other complex in the National

Park System illustrates as well the range and variation of the rustic architecture style as conceived and implemented by the National Park Service.⁶ Because the significance of the district lies in the spatial, architectural, and historical relationships of the structures, no attempt should be made to change its physical characteristics or alter its boundaries.

4. Camp Curry Historic District

Camp Curry, or Curry Village, at the base of Glacier Point at the east end of Yosemite Valley, contains in the midst of a shady forest hundreds of canvas tent and wooden cabins plus motel-type units and an administrative facility. At the entrance to the camp stand the original registration office (1904) and the rustic entrance sign (ca. 1914). The several structures of the complex in the National Register are important in exemplifying Camp Curry's early history and architectural style.

The camp opened in 1899, but the first permanent structure, a large wooden dining room and kitchen, was not built until 1901, burning in 1912. The registration office was erected in 1904, with a new dining room, studio, cafeteria, and auditorium following in 1912. A year later the Currys added a pool and bathhouse. Only the registration office and pool/bathhouse remain of this original complex. The auditorium has been converted to guest units. The dining room, after being rebuilt in 1929, burned in 1973 and was replaced. A fire in 1975 destroyed the sections housing the studio and cafeteria.

Two nomination forms exist for this property. The Camp Curry Historic Site form highlights four buildings that are the oldest surviving elements of the original camp: the Curry Residence, built in 1917 and currently serving as employee housing; the Tresidder Residence, built in

6. For further information on the Yosemite Village Historic District, see National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form prepared by Gordon Chappell and Robert Cox in 1976.

1916 and used as an employee residence; the Registration Office, that at the time of the nomination housed the Mountaineering Center; and the Swimming Tank Bathhouse, serving as a shower building, barber shop, and general storage room. That structure burned in 1977 and has since been replaced. The significance of Camp Curry lies in its philosophy of providing low cost lodging for Yosemite visitors and in the rustic style of architecture used in building construction, which, characterized by unpeeled logs and bark strips, differed from the later Park Service interpretation of that style, but provided a prototype for later valley structures.⁷

A second nomination form was written for Camp Curry structures that collectively are exemplary of the camp ideal and enhance the historic setting but that have only minimal significance individually. Those include bungalows with bath built between 1918 and 1922, tent cabins dating mostly from the late 1920s and early 1930s, cabins without bath built after 1928, and the Stoneman House, the former auditorium and dance hall converted into guest rooms. The historic district also contains several bathhouses and toilet facilities, an ice skating rink and warming room, two employee housing sections with canvas cabins and some cabins without baths used for employee housing.⁸

5. Yosemite Lodge

The original buildings of the Yosemite Lodge complex--the U.S. Army barracks--stood northwest of the modern lodge buildings. None of those early structures remain. The newer lodge was constructed in 1956 and is not architecturally or historically significant. Canvas tents and

7. See National Register form for Camp Curry Historic Site prepared by Leslie Starr Hart and Merrill Wilson in 1976. The Mountaineering School is now in the new structure east of the registration office, which is now used as a guest lounge and for postal services.

8. See revised National Register form for Camp Curry prepared by Leslie Starr Hart and Merrill Wilson in 1979.

cabin facilities and guest use areas have changed through the years, either by replacement or relocation. Several more modern motel-type buildings have been added. The present bungalows, built mostly in the 1920s, are simple frame rustic structures. Some of the cabins without baths used for lodge employee housing were brought by D.J. Desmond from the Owens Valley Aqueduct project after World War I. They are not considered significant. The lodge complex is a standard park commercial venture, intended to fill the gap between the more primitive accommodations of Camp Curry and the more expensive ones of the Ahwahnee Hotel.

6. Yosemite Village Garage

This structure, built in 1917, stands on its original site. It displays on the exterior aspects of the early rustic architecture style in Yosemite Valley. It is the only structure of that style in the commercial area east of the Yosemite Village Historic District. It has sustained several alterations and would not qualify for the National Register.

7. Yosemite Village Gas Station

This structure was built about the same time as the Yosemite Village garage. Its once classic rustic exterior has been completely destroyed by refurbishment in the late 1940s and 1950s.

F. Wawona

1. Pioneer Yosemite History Center

This interpretive center, part of the MISSION 66 program for the park, is a popular aspect of the park's interpretive program and is a restful and educational way to ingest some of the park's early history and personalities. The establishment of the center was carried out with thoughtful planning and professional expertise and undoubtedly saved many historical structures in the park from an untimely demise.

The center was nominated to the National Register in 1971 as an historic district. It was rejected as an artificial district with the recommendation that the thirteen buildings involved be inventoried on an individual basis to ascertain their historical and/or architectural merit. Because all but two of the structures had been moved, it was necessary to evaluate them as exceptional properties.

Four of the buildings lacked any significance for Yosemite history: the rail fence came from Aspen Valley for visual effect; the blacksmith shop was moved from a Madera County ranch as an interpretive device; the Cuneo Cabin (Hope Cabin) came from Hodgdon Meadow to house audio-visual equipment for the original interpretive program and was later refurbished as a turn-of-the-century schoolhouse. The cabin was actually built in the mid-1930s as a summer cabin; the "Washburn Barn" is on its original site but actually served as the garage for the Shell Service Station that once operated on the old Wawona Road. The structure, built in the early 1920s, has no particular merit.

In September 1975 Merrill Ann Wilson, Historical Architect, Denver Service Center, and Leslie Starr Hart, Cultural Resources Specialist, Yosemite National Park, made an onsite investigation of the history center. On the basis of their investigations, nomination forms were forwarded for what was then thought to be the Jorgensen Studio (Art, local); the George Anderson Cabin (Exploration/Settlement, local); the Hodgdon Homestead Cabin (Architecture, local); the Acting Superintendent's Headquarters (Conservation, local); the Yosemite Transportation Company Office (Architecture and Transportation, local), and the Covered Bridge (Engineering, regional). A listing of current National Register properties is available in the next chapter.

Of the two remaining buildings--the Crane Flat Ranger Patrol Cabin and the Powderhouse (Old Jail)--Hart noted a conflict in construction dates for the former (1900 vs. 1915) and also questioned its exceptional significance as a "moved structure." It is clear now that the 1915 date is the correct one. The building is not being nominated to the

National Register despite its local significance in architecture and transportation for two reasons. First, the fact that it is not on its original site, has been reconstructed, and is in an artificial setting adversely affects its integrity. Second, its maintenance and upkeep should be ensured by its location in the history center. Furnished in a fashion reflecting the lifestyle of a ranger in the early 1920s, it is an important part of the living history program representing the changes in administration of the park and its roads.⁹ The powderhouse also shows a conflict in construction dates, 1880 or 1890. It was probably built by John Degnan in the late 1880s while he was employed by the state for road repair and other odd jobs. It has no particular historical significance.¹⁰

2. Section 35

Section 35 is a historical community with a long cultural background, some families having lived there for several generations. Most of the improved parcels support vacation or recreation homes and cabins built primarily in the 1950s and later, with a few earlier 1930s-1940s structures. Although no structures of historical or architectural significance have been found in Section 35, any anticipated removal of structures in that area should be preceded by a careful review process on a case-by-case basis. Several families homesteaded the area very early, but so far as is known, most of those original structures are gone. There is always a slight chance that resources of that period remain that have not yet shown up on property lists or during initial Park Service on-site surveys. Because many of the construction dates of buildings that have been given to Park Service officials have not been

9. Robert C. Pavlik, "A Summary of Nine Buildings Being Considered for National Register Nomination," typescript, 2 pages, no date (ca. 1985). The building's original stone foundation and three giant sequoia trees planted adjacent to the cabin by its early occupants are still visible at Crane Flat.

10. Leslie Starr Hart to files, Alaska/Pacific Northwest/Western Team, Denver Service Center, 16 December 1976.

substantiated, further search in courthouse records will probably be required for structures that seem questionable in terms of period of construction and significance. That kind of detailed property-by-property research was not possible in the scope of this report. It is the kind of study best performed by a full-time park historian able to spend long days researching county records and interviewing landowners. (During the course of this study, the Vagim property was researched in that way by Bob Pavlik and found not to be historically or architecturally significant.) This also applies to properties in El Portal, Aspen Valley, and Foresta that may need to be evaluated in more depth on an individual basis as the federal government purchases them.

G. El Portal

As the site selected for Park Service and Yosemite Park and Curry Company residential and administrative functions, the potential for adverse impacts on existing sites and structures in El Portal is great. This small village, with a long history of aboriginal and Anglo occupation, contains a variety of sites and structures with varying degrees of archeological, historical, and/or architectural interest.

Beginning in 1905, activities related to various railroad, lumber, and mining interests left their distinctive mark on the town and its buildings. The town's older businesses lie in the vicinity of the present library and fire station. Although no sites or structures of National Register significance have been found, the houses and business establishments of El Portal, including the library, hotel, and present store, comprise an interesting enclave of vernacular architecture that is pleasing to the eye. Most of the town's older bungalows have been added on to or improved through the years with whatever material happened to be available and display a variety of fabrics and styles. Three early-twentieth-century railroad houses also remain; they have been determined ineligible for the National Register because of a lack of associative historical significance or architectural significance. Because of their personalized architectural style, individual structures in El Portal are deserving of study and careful consideration during Park Service planning and development of the

village and should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as they are purchased by the government. Again, this is the type of study best accomplished by a full-time professional park historian. El Portal is a quaint and close-knit community with a fragile heritage that could easily be damaged by modern development.

1. Hotel and Market

The existing hotel has undergone interior changes with the addition of walls and other alterations to make it suitable as living quarters for National Park Service employees and Yosemite Institute personnel. Although the building exterior has integrity of design and workmanship, the present hotel--the fourth one in the town--is not historically or architecturally significant. The present market has exterior integrity but has undergone some interior change. It is not considered significant.

2. Other Resources

Other historical resources in the El Portal area not considered eligible for the National Register include:

the library (old store) dating from ca. 1934;

the town's third school, built in 1930 and replaced in 1962, which was developed into a community church in 1967-68 after the Park Service declared its intention to burn it;

the El Portal garage, built in the 1950s along with a community hall and now used by the fire department;

the El Portal Motor Inn, built in the early 1950s;

the Leland J. Cuneo tungsten rod mill ruins located above the present sewage treatment plant at the railroad wye. Cuneo had two mill sites on the land--the Donna and the Gary--with the mill located on the latter site. Cuneo built the mill about 1952, evidently to

serve a tungsten mine near Big Meadow. The mill ended operations about 1964 due to the low price of tungsten. It also processed gold ore.¹¹

a few excavations from mining operations; and

the old Hennessey ranch house site in the trailer village.

CHAPTER IX: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR INTERPRETATION, CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT, AND FURTHER RESEARCH

The author's recommendations relative to cultural resources management, interpretive efforts, and further studies that would enhance understanding and protection of Yosemite's historical resources include:

A. Interpretation and Cultural Resources Management

1. Increasing interpretation of related historical, natural resource, and construction projects. For instance, in the Old Village area it would be enlightening to show pictures of the early buildings, explain the area's history and land use, and discuss the naturalization process.

2. Undertaking a backcountry survey. Proposals for a Wilderness Historic Resources Survey and Historic Base Map Revision have been submitted for consideration. Information gathered would be added to the park Geographic Information System and onto new maps. The survey would search out blazes, old trails, cabins, and other historical features over a period of eight summers. National Register nominations should be prepared as part of the project.

3. Undertaking a trail, bridge, and dam survey throughout the park, including recordation of cobbled trail sections and retaining banks, culverts, and associated trail maintenance campsites. The project should include the man-made dams in the valley stream system. Again National Register evaluations should be made.

4. Undertaking archeological studies of historical properties within the park, especially in Yosemite Valley, and at El Portal, Glacier Point, Wawona, Mariposa Grove, Tuolumne Meadows, Hetch Hetchy, Foresta/Big Meadow, and in the backcountry. Archeological remains of historic properties have not been investigated to any great extent and could turn out to be a rich source of material culture, yielding information relative

to the socioeconomic development and historic occupation of Yosemite and the Sierra in general.

5. Training new and seasonal employees, especially those working in the backcountry, in the value of historical resources and the park's need to protect them against relic hunters and vandals.

6. Establishing a full-time historian position to provide detailed reports on sites and structures to be impacted by park construction or development, to be on hand to make evaluations of unrecorded resources as needed, to monitor earth-disturbing activities and record cultural aspects of the work, and to perform title checks on individual properties in inholding areas as needed.

B. Further Research

Much additional information is available on the park's legislative and administrative history. Some of this material could be included in a comprehensive administrative history encompassing the administrative differences and the development of regulations, policies, and programs under the state of California, the U.S. Army, and the National Park Service. Because of the volume of information, however, and the long-term impact of Yosemite developments on later Park Service policies and programs, it might be more useful to attempt several administrative histories focusing on different aspects of park development, such as:

natural resource management, including such topics as fire and predator control; forestry, including insect diseases and blister rust control; and wildlife management;

the development and changing philosophy and techniques of trail construction, especially in the backcountry;

the significance of Hetch Hetchy in relation to the question of exploiting and exporting park resources;

the role of conservation groups in park development, discussing the affect of the growing conservation philosophy on logging activity and power generation and including discussion of the Sierra Club involvement through the years and the later growth of the Yosemite Institute, a nonprofit organization helping the park with its educational and environmental programs. The study would include how their organizational changes related to park developments;

the development of the Park Service museum program and interpretive division;

the growth of cooperative associations;

Master Plan efforts of the 1960s and 1970s; and

MISSION 66.

The Park would also profit from historic structure reports on some buildings, such as Parsons Lodge and the old Administration and Museum buildings. Special history studies might cover such topics as:

backcountry settlement, including when people first entered the park, where they settled, how they used the land, and how they marked and used trails; and

the logging industry, including activities within the park and in the broader context of the Sierra lumber industry, including a discussion of its impact on national park values and the local economy;

CHAPTER X: SIGNIFICANT HISTORICAL PROPERTIES IN YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

(Note: Yosemite Valley became California registered historical landmark No. 790 in 1964)

A. The National Register of Historic Places

A number of evaluations of historical properties in Yosemite National Park have been made over the past fifteen years. A 1971 inventory by Historian F. Ross Holland, Jr., of the Denver Service Center was followed in 1974 by a historic resources survey of Yosemite Valley by Historian Erwin N. Thompson of the Denver Service Center. The significant properties determined by those studies, plus those in developed areas and those potentially affected by proposed actions of the General Management Plan, were studied further in a Historic Resources Inventory published in 1979 that provided data necessary for the cultural resources component of the GMP.

In the 1979 study all of the previously studied properties were evaluated against National Register criteria. The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of its cultural resources worthy of preservation. Maintained by the National Park Service, it is part of a national program coordinating public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect historic and archeological resources. The list contains districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, archeology, architecture, engineering, and culture. The National Register includes places of regional and local significance as well as those resources qualified for designation as National Historic Landmarks.

The National Register evaluation process in 1979 eliminated most properties less than fifty years old from further consideration. The remaining ones were studied and, where appropriate, either nominated to the National Register, recommended for future nomination based on

additional research, or determined ineligible due to marginal importance or complete lack of historical or architectural significance. The data base for park historical resources had been further expanded with completion of this parkwide Historic Resource Study, which has resulted in additional nominations to the National Register. The status of significant sites and structures in Yosemite National Park follows.

1. Properties Listed in the National Register

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Entered</u>
Yosemite Valley Chapel regional significance: 19th-century architecture	12/12/73
Wawona Hotel and Pavilion national significance: 19th-century art; regional significance: commerce, 20th-century conservation, transportation; local significance: exploration/settlement	10/01/75
Ahwahnee Hotel national significance: 20th-century architecture	02/15/77
McCauley Cabin local significance: 20th-century architecture and conservation	03/08/77
Le Conte Memorial Lodge regional significance: 19th-20th-century conservation; local significance: architecture and education	03/08/77
Yosemite Valley Bridges local significance: 20th-century architecture	11/25/77
Yosemite Valley Archeological District state significance: prehistoric and historic archeology	01/20/78
Hetch Hetchy Railroad Engine No. 6 local significance: 20th-century transportation	01/30/78
Yosemite Village Historic District regional and local significance: 19th-20th-century architecture, conservation, exploration/settlement, education, commerce, art, science	03/30/78
Glacier Point Trailside Museum local significance: 20th-century architecture and education	04/04/78
Track Bus No. 19 local significance: 20th-century transportation	05/22/78
Yosemite Valley Railroad Caboose No. 15 local significance: 20th-century transportation	05/22/78
Great Sierra Mine (Dana Village) Historic Site local significance: 19th-century architecture and industry	05/24/78

Acting Superintendent's Headquarters	06/09/78
local significance: 20th-century conservation	
Yosemite Transportation Company Office	06/09/78
local significance: 20th-century architecture and transportation	
Hodgdon Homestead Cabin	06/09/78
local significance: 19th-century architecture	
McCauley and Meyer Barns	06/15/78
local significance: 19th-century agriculture and architecture	
El Portal Archeological District	08/18/78
regional significance: prehistoric and historic archeology	
Great Sierra Wagon Road	08/25/78
local significance: 19th-century engineering, industry, transportation	
Tuolumne Meadows [Mess Hall, Kitchen, Bunkhouses, Toilet, and Shower]	11/30/78
local significance: 20th-century architecture and social/humanitarian	
Mariposa Grove Museum	12/01/78
regional significance: 19th-20th-century exploration/settlement, social/humanitarian;	
local significance: architecture	
Tioga Pass Entrance Station	12/14/78
local significance: 20th-century architecture and social/humanitarian	
Merced Grove Ranger Station	12/14/78
local significance: 20th-century architecture	
Tuolumne Meadows Ranger Stations & Comfort Stations	12/18/78
local significance: 20th-century architecture and social/humanitarian	
Bagby Stationhouse, Water Tanks, and Turntable	04/13/79
local significance: 20th-century transportation	
Chris Jorgensen Studio	04/13/79
local significance: 19th-20th-century art	
Soda Springs Cabin [Enclosure] (John Lemberth Homestead)	04/19/79
local significance: 19th-20th-century exploration/settlement and science	
Parsons Memorial Lodge	04/30/79
regional significance: 20th-century architecture;	
local significance: conservation	
McGurk Cabin	06/04/79
local significance: 19th-century exploration/settlement	
Camp Curry Historic District	11/01/79
local significance: 19th-20th-century architecture, commerce, exploration/settlement	

2. Properties Determined Eligible for Listing in the National Register

Old Coulterville Road and Trail local significance: 19th-century engineering and transportation	03/15/78
Tuolumne Meadows Archeological District state and regional significance: prehistoric and historic archeology	12/07/78
Wawona Archeological District state and regional significance: prehistoric and historic archeology	12/07/78
Dead Giant Tunnel Tree local significance: 19th-century transportation	12/20/78
Eagle Peak Archeological District local, regional significance: prehistoric and protohistoric	01/21/80
White Wolf Archeological District local, regional significance: prehistoric and protohistoric	01/21/80
Snow Creek/Mt. Watkins Archeological District local, regional significance: prehistoric and protohistoric	01/21/80
Yosemite Creek Archeological District local, regional significance: prehistoric and protohistoric	01/21/80
Mariposa Grove Archeological District local, regional significance: prehistoric and protohistoric	01/21/80
Aspen Valley Archeological District local, regional significance: prehistoric and protohistoric	01/21/80
Crane Flat Archeological District local, regional significance: prehistoric and protohistoric	01/21/80
Hetch-Hetchy Archeological District local, regional significance: prehistoric and protohistoric	01/21/80
Yosemite Hydroelectric Power Plant regional significance: 20th-century engineering; local significance: parks and recreation	02/24/82

3. Properties Nominated to the National Register, Status Uncertain

Golden Crown Mine Historic Site local significance: 19th-century exploration/settlement and industry	1978
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4. Properties Nominated to the National Register by the National Park Service, Concurred in by State Historic Preservation Officer, Returned by National Register for Additional Data or Revisions. Potential National Register Properties

Wawona Covered Bridge	1977
regional significance: 19th-century engineering	
George Anderson Cabin	1979
local significance: 19th-century exploration/settlement	
Lamon Orchard Historic Site	1979
local significance - 19th-century agriculture and exploration/settlement	
Foresta/Big Meadow Archeological District	1983 (rev.)
state and regional significance: prehistoric and historical archeology (22 sites)	

5. Properties to be Nominated to the National Register, 1987

The 1979 case study recommended certain properties for further evaluation under the National Register criteria. Those included:

Valley Area

Arch Rock stone retaining walls, entrance sign, and buildings
Cascades residences
Ahwahnee Row Houses
Lewis Memorial Hospital
Camp Curry Footbridge
Happy Isles Museum
Snow Creek Cabin

South Rim Area

Wawona tunnel
Chinquapin ranger residence, comfort station, and lunchroom
Hennes Ridge Fire Lookout
Badger Pass ski house
Ostrander Lake ski hut
Wawona CCC and WPA structures
Wawona Washburn barn
South Entrance ranger duplex, office, and comfort station
Mariposa Grove comfort station
Chilnualna Fall ranger station (ruins)
Buck Camp ranger station

North Rim Area

Crane Flat Blister Rust Control camp
White Wolf Lodge

Miscellaneous

Backcountry patrol cabins
Yosemite Lumber Company grades and camps
El Portal, Aspen Valley, and Foresta inholdings

After further study of the above and of additional sites within Yosemite National Park, the writer determined that the following structures meet the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places under the following park themes:

a) Architecture

A variety of structures were selected for significance in architecture, displaying a wide range of styles and uses. The South Entrance ranger duplex (No. 4600), office building (No. 4604), and comfort station (No. 4606); the Mariposa Grove comfort station (No. 4726); the Henness Ridge fire lookout (No. 5300); and the Hetch Hetchy comfort station (No. 2104) are considered significant in rustic architecture. The Crane Flat and Henness Ridge fire lookouts are two of only four rustic-style lookouts in the state. The Crane Flat structure is not being nominated because of alterations that have been made to the original structure. The Henness Ridge structure is also significant in conservation.

The Chinquapin ranger station (No. 5000) and the Wawona ranger stations (Nos. 4000 and 4001) are representative of a cultural theme not used in other western parks. Although the buildings are reminiscent of colonial New England-style buildings, with their simple lines, white paint, and Cape Cod look, National Park Service Assistant Architect John B. Wosky designed them to continue the nineteenth-century building tradition of Yosemite exemplified by the early Sentinel and Wawona hotels and the later White Wolf Lodge. The latter resort is also being nominated for architectural significance and in the social/humanitarian field as being representative of the types of small resorts once so prevalent in the region.

A different type of architecture is displayed by the Yosemite Valley group utility building (no. 527), a reinforced concrete structure designed to be fireproof and to centralize many functions relative to visitor safety and comfort previously housed in a multitude of unsightly frame shacks in the valley utility area. Despite its size and

utilitarian function, the building has some attractive architectural details and was designed with consideration of proper landscaping and harmonious blending with the environment.

In Summary: Rustic Style - South Entrance ranger duplex, office,
and comfort station
Mariposa Grove comfort station
Heness Ridge fire lookout
Hetch Hetchy comfort station

Early California Style -
Chinquapin ranger station
Wawona ranger station and residence
White Wolf Lodge

NPS Functional -
Valley group utility building

b) Transportation and Landscape Architecture

Several structures in the park are considered to be of local significance in this field. The early roads and trails are being added to the National Register because of their significance in engineering, exploration/settlement, and association with famous people. They were important in the development of the park, of mountain climbing, and of enjoyment of the High Sierra backcountry. The Wawona tunnel was not only a skillful engineering project with an innovative ventilation system, but was also constructed with due respect for landscape and environmental concerns. The tunnels, bridges, and retaining walls on the new Big Oak Flat Road display stonework of quality and craftsmanship, in addition to being part of an important park road system. The retaining walls and entrance sign near the Arch Rock checking station also exemplify the best in Park Service stonework and rustic signage.

In Summary: Mist Trail, including Vernal Fall bridge and comfort station
Four-Mile Trail
Yosemite Fall Trail
Half Dome Trail
John Muir Trail
Old Big Oak Flat Road traces

Wawona tunnel
New Big Oak Flat Road tunnels, retaining walls, and bridges
Arch Rock stone retaining walls and stone and timber park
entrance sign

c) Conservation/Commerce

The High Sierra camps possess local significance as important early interpretive branches of the Yosemite educational program and as an early long-range planning attempt to relieve valley congestion. The Snow Creek cabin has local significance in the development of winter sports activities in Yosemite National Park and within California, as does the Ostrander Lake ski hut, which also possesses significance in architecture (late rustic design) and social/humanitarian themes, as the last CCC-aided construction project in the park.

In Summary: White Wolf Lodge High Sierra Camp
May Lake High Sierra Camp
Glen Aulin High Sierra Camp
Tuolumne Meadows High Sierra Camp
Sunrise High Sierra Camp
Vogelsang High Sierra Camp
Merced Lake High Sierra Camp
Snow Creek cabin
Ostrander Lake ski hut

d) Conservation/Parks and Recreation

National Park Service snow survey/backcountry patrol cabins at Merced Lake (No. 3400), Lake Vernon (No. 2450), Sachse Springs (no No.), Snow Flat (No. 3501), and Buck Camp (No. 4800) served as storage places and as shelters for men taking hydrologic measurements within the park as part of a statewide snow survey program. A similar structure at Lake Wilmer was crushed in an avalanche during the winter of 1985-86. The Frog Creek cabin aided in patrol work and egg-taking operations.

In Summary: Merced Lake cabin
Lake Vernon cabin
Sachse Springs cabin
Snow Flat cabin

Buck Camp cabin
Frog Creek cabin

The following structures noted in the 1979 case study have been determined ineligible for the National Register due to a lack of historical or architectural significance:

Cascades residences
Happy Isles Museum
Lewis Memorial Hospital
Badger Pass ski house
Washburn barn

The Camp Curry footbridge should be part of the recommended parkwide trail, bridge, and dam survey and, if found eligible for the National Register, could be included in a thematic nomination resulting from that study. The Crane Flat blister rust control camp has been found ineligible due to a lack of integrity, the buildings have been altered for use by the Yosemite Institute. The remaining CCC structures at Wawona are ineligible due to lack of integrity. The Chilnualna Fall ranger cabin is also deemed to lack integrity, having fallen into ruin over the past few years. As mentioned earlier, on the basis of current information the Ahwahnee row houses are not considered eligible for the National Register.

Individual El Portal, Foresta, Aspen Valley, and Section 35 structures, numbering in the hundreds, will have to be researched and evaluated on an individual basis. At this time no structures of National Register significance have been found in El Portal, Section 35, or Foresta. The majority of the Aspen Valley properties, after a cursory examination by the writer, were not considered significant architecturally, although the older cabins should be more carefully inspected and their construction history researched for architectural and historical significance. The Yosemite Lumber Company grades and camps should be studied as part of the proposed wilderness survey.

Additional structures which have been evaluated and found to be ineligible due to a lack of historical, architectural, or associative significance, or a lack of integrity, include the:

- Lake Eleanor residences
- Hetch Hetchy residences
- Miguel Meadow guard station and barn
- El Portal National Lead Company houses
- El Portal Murchison house
- El Portal barium mines
- Yosemite Valley water-stage recorders
- Eight-Mile insect control laboratory
- Wawona district ranger office, #4027
- Wawona ranger office, #4002
- Wawona barn
- Wawona wagon shop

B. The Historic American Buildings Survey

The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), initiated in 1933 as a program administered by the National Park Service, was the federal government's first major step in establishing a comprehensive program for recording important examples of American architecture. Such documentation ensures that historical building techniques, fabrics, styles, and technology will be available for study and comparison long after the actual structures are gone. The program was initially conceived to utilize unemployed architects, draftsmen, and photographers to secure complete graphic records of endangered examples of early architecture and historic structures throughout the United States. In 1934 the Park Service, the American Institute of Architects, and the Library of Congress signed a memorandum of agreement to ensure continuance of the program on a permanent basis. Under the agreement, the AIA would identify and catalog significant structures, the Park Service would take photographs and prepare measured drawings, and the Fine Arts Division of the Library of Congress would serve as repository for the inventory forms, drawings, and photographs.¹ The work almost ceased during World War II, but revived.

1. Unrau and Willis, Expansion of the National Park Service, 178, 180.

In 1969 the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) was established as a companion program to document structures of technological and engineering significance as opposed to the residential and commercial structures on which HABS concentrated. HABS/HAER surveys involve varying levels of documentation for a specific building or complex and can include measured drawings, large-format photographs, and written architectural and historical data. The HABS/HAER collections, housed in the Library of Congress, are open to the public.

The following structures in Yosemite National Park have been documented by the HABS/HAER division of the National Park Service:

<u>Structure</u>	<u>HABS Number</u>
Bagby Stationhouse	CA 1650
Foster Curry Cabin [Curry Village]	CA 2181
George Meyer Barn No. 1	CA 2182-A
George Meyer Barn No. 2	CA 2182-B
Tuolumne Meadows Ranger Station	CA 2183
Wawona Hotel	CA 1805
Cedar Cottage	CA 1645
Sentinel Hotel	CA 1644
Yosemite Chapel	CA 1649
John Degnan House	CA 2178
John Degnan House Garage	CA 2178-A
John Degnan House Bakery	CA 2178-B
Pohono Indian Studio	CA 2180
Superintendent's Residence	CA 2179
Superintendent's Residence Garage	CA 2179-A

<u>Structure</u>	<u>HAER Number</u>
Hydroelectric Power System	CA 20

C. The National Historic Landmarks Program

Landmark designation is a unique status accorded a limited number of properties meeting the criteria of national significance. A national historic landmark is a district, site, building, structure, or object nationally significant in American history, architecture, archeology, or culture, and, as such, a special part of the nation's heritage possessing

significance for all Americans. The National Historic Landmarks program, authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, underwent rapid growth in the early 1960s. The study, identification, and review of potential landmarks is a cooperative process in which state and local agencies, professional historians, architects, and archeologists, and the professional staff of the Park Service share knowledge and expertise. In the final review of potential landmarks, experts in relevant disciplines contribute their judgement to ensure that only qualified properties are declared eligible. Survey findings on potentially significant sites are presented in formal studies related to themes in the field of American history. A consulting committee of authorities reviews the study reports, as does the Secretary of the Interior's Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments. The Secretary of the Interior has final responsibility for declaring sites eligible for designation as National Historic Landmarks. All properties eligible for National Historic Landmark status are automatically entered in the National Register as soon as the Secretary of the Interior determines them to be of national significance.

Architectural Historian Laura Souillière recently completed an evaluation of structures within the National Park System for national significance in architecture. A selected number of properties in Yosemite National Park were determined to possess national significance in architecture as well as individual historical importance and on 28 May 1987 were approved for landmark status. They include:

- Wawona Hotel, including all guest accommodations, and Hill Studio
- Ahwahnee Hotel (main structure only)
- LeConte Memorial Lodge
- Parsons Memorial Lodge
- Rangers' Club and Garage

D. The List of Classified Structures for Yosemite National Park as of
12 December 1984

Current Department of the Interior management policies state that the central List of Classified Structures should only include historic structures within Park Service units that might meet the criteria for listing in the National Register or that are elements of sites, districts, or structural complexes that might meet the criteria. A few other structures determined to warrant preservation for their cultural values may also be included.

<u>Structure</u>	<u>IDLCS</u>
Anderson Cabin	05804
"Long Brown" Building (Washburn Cottage)	07160
Administration Building (Park Headquarters)	05778
Ahwahnee Bridge (Kennyville #01)	12960
Annex (Hotel)	07163
Arboretum Wall	05837
Army Cabin	05798
Army Tack Room	05799
Bagby Stationhouse (El Portal)	10858
Bagby Watertower (El Portal)	10857
Blacksmith Shop	05805
Bruin Baffle (Tuolumne Meadows)	05831
Buck Camp Ranger Cabin	05807
Cabin No. 1 - Golden Crown Mine	05813
Cabin No. 2 - Golden Crown Mine	05814
Cabin No. 3 - Golden Crown Mine	05815
Cabin No. 4 - Golden Crown Mine	05816
Chilnualna Fall Ranger Patrol Cabin	05834
Clark's Bridge	12962
Comfort Station	05787
Comfort Station (Tioga Pass)	05795
Comfort Station (Tuolumne Meadows)	05791
Comfort Station (Tuolumne Meadows)	05792
Comfort Station (Tuolumne Meadows)	05793
Covered Bridge	05838
Crane Flat Ranger Cabin	05800
Cuneo Cabin	05801
Dana Cabin at Great Sierra Mine	05824
Dana Fork Cabin	05811
Degnan - Storage and Garage	05785
Degnan Residence and Bakery	05784
Diversion Dam	05835
Gin Flat Cabin	05812
Girls' Club - Dormitory (Yosemite Valley)	05752
Girls' Dormitory (Yosemite Valley)	05751

Structure	IDLCS
Girls' Dormitory (Yosemite Valley)	05753
Girls' Dormitory (Yosemite Valley)	05754
Great Sierra Mine Equipment	05836
Happy Isles Bridge	12963
Hennes Ridge Fire Lookout	05809
Hodgon Homestead Cabin	05776
Jail	05802
Jorgenson [Jorgensen] Studio or Artists Cabin	05803
Le Conte Memorial Lodge	05783
Leonard Cabin	05782
Long White Building (Clark Cottage)	07161
Manager's Cottage (Little White Building)	07162
Mariposa Grove Museum	05806
Masonic Hall	05780
McCauley Cabin	05830
McGurk Cabin	05810
Mess Hall (Tuolumne Meadows)	05790
Mono Pass Trail Cabin (Dana Fork Cabin)	05833
Office Building (Yosemite Valley)	05750
Old Museum (Valley District Building)	05779
Parsons Memorial Lodge	05829
Pavilion (Thomas Hill Studio)	01400
Pohono Bridge	12957
Pohono Studio	05786
Power House	05777
Prospector's Cabin	05827
Ranger Club	01483
Ranger Club Garage (Yosemite Valley)	05775
Ranger Station (Tuolumne Meadows)	05788
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	12025
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	12026
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	12027
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	12028
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	12029
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	12030
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	12031
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	12032
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	12033
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	12034
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	12035
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	12036
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	12037
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	12038
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	12039
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	12040
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	12041
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	12042
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	12043
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	12044
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	12045

<u>Structure</u>	<u>IDLCS</u>
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	12046
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	12047
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	05741
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	05742
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	05743
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	05744
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	05745
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	05746
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	05748
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	05749
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	05756
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	05757
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	05758
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	05759
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	05760
Residence (Yosemite Valley)	05761
Residence 2 (Yosemite Valley)	12024
Shaft No. 1 - Golden Crown Mine	05817
Shaft No. 2 - Golden Crown Mine	05818
Shaft No. 2 - Great Sierra Mine	05826
Shaft Number 1 - Great Sierra Mine	05825
Small Brown Building (Moore Cottage)	07159
Soda Spring Cabin (Tuolumne Meadows)	05828
Stella Lake Ice Reservoir	05832
Stoneman Bridge	12999
Structure No. 1 - Great Sierra Mine	05819
Structure No. 2 - Great Sierra Mine	05820
Structure No. 3 - Great Sierra Mine	05821
Structure No. 4 - Great Sierra Mine	05822
Structure No. 5 - Great Sierra Mine	05823
Sugar Pine Bridge (Kennyville #2)	12961
Superintendents Residence (Yosemite Valley)	12023
Tenaya Bridge	12964
Tioga Pass Ranger Station	05794
Turntable (El Portal)	10859
US Post Office	05781
View Lookout Shelter (Glacier Point Trailside Museum)	05808
Visitor Center (Tuolumne Meadows)	05789
Washburn Barn	05796
Wawona Hotel, Main Building	07158
Wawona Tunnel	05839
Wells Fargo Office (Yosemite Transportation Co. Off.)	05797
Wood Shed (Yosemite Valley)	05767
Wood Shed (Yosemite Valley)	05768
Wood Shed (Yosemite Valley)	05773
Yosemite Creek Bridge	12958
Yosemite Valley Chapel	01401
1 Stall Garage (Yosemite Valley)	05774
2 Stall Garage (Yosemite Valley)	05770
2 Stall Garage (Yosemite Valley)	05771

<u>Structure</u>	<u>IDLCS</u>
3 Stall Garage (Yosemite Valley)	05766
4-Stall Garage (Yosemite Valley)	05772
4-Unit Apartment (Yosemite Valley)	05747
4-Unit Apartment (Yosemite Valley)	05755
5 Stall Garage (Yosemite Valley)	05762
5 Stall Garage (Yosemite Valley)	05763
5 Stall Garage (Yosemite Valley)	05765
5 Stall Garage (Yosemite Valley)	05769
7 Stall Garage (Yosemite Valley)	05764

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A

"Indian Village and Camp Sites in Yosemite Valley"*

by C. Hart Merriam

from: Sierra Club Bulletin 10, no. 2 (January 1917): 202-9

INDIAN VILLAGE AND CAMP SITES IN YOSEMITE VALLEY*

BY C. HART MERRIAM

FOR ages before its discovery by white men Yosemite Valley was inhabited by Indians. Owing to its isolated position and the abundance of mountain trout, quail, grouse, deer, bear, and other game animals, and of acorns, manzanita-berries, and other vegetable foods, it supported a large population. This is attested not only by the statements of the Indians themselves, but also by the surprisingly large number of villages whose locations have been determined. These were of three kinds: (1) *permanent villages*, occupied the year round, though somewhat depleted in winter; (2) *summer villages*, occupied from May to October, after which the inhabitants moved down into the milder climate of Merced Cañon, where there was little or no snow; and (3) *seasonal camps* for hunting and fishing. The camps were definitely located and each was regularly occupied at a particular season.

It has not always been possible to distinguish between village-sites and camp-sites, but, taken collectively, I have been able, with the help of resident Indians, to locate and name no less than thirty-seven. All of these were in the valley proper, and at least six were occupied as late as 1898. To the list I have added sixteen located in the cañon of the Merced from the Cascades to Ferguson Station, six miles below El Portal, making in all fifty-three villages and camps in a distance of about twenty-two miles; and doubtless there were others which my informants had forgotten.

All of these people belonged to the *Ahwaneiche* or *Ahwahnee* *Merw'-wah*, a subtribe closely akin to the neighboring *Chowchil'-la Merw'-wah* of Chowchilla Cañon. Their language is the

* This article was written in 1910, during which year I was able to complete the list of villages from the head of Yosemite Valley to Ferguson Station on the Merced, about six miles below El Portal. I had previously obtained and published the villages from Horseshoe Bend down the Merced as far as the territory of the tribe extended, and was anxious to fill the gap between *Soo-noh-koo-hoon* at Ferguson and *Se-sau'-he* at Horseshoe Bend. Not having been able to do this, it seems hardly worth while to defer publication longer.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME YOSEMITE

In this connection it is interesting to recall how the name Yosemite originated. In the early spring of 1851 the valley was invaded by an Indian-chasing expedition. The word Yosemite, said to be the name of the native Indian tribe, was proposed by Dr. L. H. Bunnell, a member of the expedition, and accepted by the others while still in the valley.* During the early fifties there was some controversy between Bunnell and Hutchings as to whether the proper form was *Yo-sem'-i-te* or *Yo-ham'-i-te* (or *Yo-hem'-i-te*). Hutchings was right, *Yo-ham'-i-te* being the name of the band inhabiting a large and important village on the south bank of Merced River at the place now occupied by Sentinel Hotel and its cottages. These Indians hunted the grizzly bear, whose name—*Oo-hoo'-ma-te* or *O-ham'-i-te*—gave origin to their own. The tribe next north of the valley called the grizzly *Oo-soo'-ma-te*, which doubtless accounts for the euphonious form given by Bunnell and now universally accepted.

PECULIAR CLASSIFICATION OF THE VILLAGES

The villages and camps were sharply divided into two categories—those *north* of Merced River and those *south* of it. This division has a far deeper and more ancient significance than that indicated by the mere position of the villages with respect to the river, for it goes back to the underlying totemic beliefs that form an important part of the religion of this primitive people.

If one of the survivors is questioned as to the location of the villages, he in replying constantly makes use of the terms *inside* and *outside* as denoting one or the other side of the valley; and if the inquiry is pressed a little farther it soon develops that there is a *grizzly-bear side* and a *coyote side*, a *land side* (*Too-noo'-kah*), and a *water side* (*Kik-koo'-ah*). This perplexing state of affairs leads to the interesting discovery that

* L. H. Bunnell, "How the Yo-Semite Valley was Discovered and Named," *Hutchings California Magazine*, pp. 498-504, San Francisco, May, 1859.

after all there are only two sides, but that each of them has four names: that the north side, inside, grizzly-bear side, and land side are one and the same—namely, the side *north* of Merced River; while the south side, outside, coyote side, and water side are only so many different names for the side *south* of Merced River.

The names most commonly used by the Indians themselves for the two sides are *Oo-hoó-mā-tūt ko-tó-wahk* (or *Oo-hoó-mā-te ha-wā-ah*), the grizzly-bear side, and *Ah-hā-leet ko-tó-wahk* (or *Ah-hā-le ha-wā-ah*), the coyote side—from *Oo-hoó-mā-te*, the bear, and *Ah-hā-le*, the coyote, respectively.

It is not difficult to see how *Oo-hoó-mā-te*, the bear, an important personage among the early animal-people, might be chosen to represent the land animals; but why *Ah-hā-le*, the coyote, should stand for the water-people is not so obvious. For the explanation one must look far back into the mythology of these Indians, in which it appears that before there were any real people in the world *Ah-hā-le*, the coyote-man, one of the early divinities of the animal-people, came over the ocean from beyond the sea—for which reason he is ranked with the water-people.

Returning to our more immediate subject, the village and camp sites of Yosemite Valley, it is now easier to understand the grouping employed by the Indians. Indians are naturally methodical, and it is their custom to classify objects and places, and in speaking of them to begin at a fixed point and proceed in orderly sequence. Thus, in seeking the names of animals and plants and of geographic locations, I have several times provoked the undisguised disgust of my informant by not putting my questions in what he or she deemed the proper sequence.

In enumerating the village and camp sites of Yosemite Valley the Indians begin at the upper (or east) end of the north side—the grizzly-bear side—and proceed westerly to *Til-til-ken-ny* at the lower end of the valley, and then cross the Merced to the south side—the coyote side—and return easterly to the upper end.

Following this sequence, the names and locations of the villages and camps are as follows:

ON THE NORTH (OR GRIZZLY-BEAR) SIDE—OO-HOÓ-MA-TAT KO-TÓ-WAHK

1. *Hoo-ké-hahit'ik-ke*.—Situated at the extreme upper end of the valley between Merced River and Tenaya Creek, and just below the mouth of Tenaya Cañon. A summer village inhabited up to about twenty years ago.

2. *Ho'-low'*, or *Lah'-koó-hah*.—Indian cave, immediately under Washington Column at the mouth of Tenaya Cañon; a low, broad, and deep recess under a huge rock. Said to have been occupied as a winter shelter, and also when attacked by the Mono Lake Piutes. The overhanging rock is black from the smoke of ages, and far back in the cave large quantities of acorn-shells have been found. The word *Lah'-koó-hah*, often applied to Indian Cave, is a call meaning "come out."

3. *Wís'-kah-lah*.—A large summer camp on a northward bend of Merced River, a little west of Royal Arches. Western part of site now occupied by a small settlement known as Kinneyville.

4. *Yó-watch-ke* (sometimes nicknamed *Mah-chá-to*, meaning "edge" or "border," because of its position on the border of the valley).—Large village at mouth of Indian Cañon; still occupied. The slightly sloping gravel and sand "fan" on which this village is situated is the warmest place in Yosemite Valley, having a southwesterly exposure and receiving a maximum of midday and afternoon sunshine. Several species of shrubs belonging to the Upper Sonoran zone—the one next below the Transition zone, in which Yosemite Valley lies—thrive on this hot sandy plain among and outside of the scattered ponderosa pines and black oaks. These are *Ceanothus divaricatus*, *Rhus trilobata*, *Lupinus ornatus*, *Eriodictyon glutinosum*, *Pentstemon brevislorus*.

5. *Ah-wah'-ne*.—Village on Black Oak Flat, extending from site of Galen Clark's grave easterly nearly to *Yó-watch-ke*. As in the case of most of the villages, the village name was applied also to a definite tract of land belonging to it. This area, in the case of *Ah-wah'-ne*, was a piece of level ground of considerable size, beginning on the west along a north and south line passing through Sentinel Hotel and reaching easterly nearly to the mouth of Indian Cañon. The cemetery was on this tract, as was also the barn formerly belonging to J. B. Cooke. This being the largest tract of open level ground in the valley, the name *Ah-wah'-ne* came to be applied by outside Indians to the whole valley.

6. *Koom-i-ne*, or *Kom-i-ne*.—The largest and most important village in the valley, situated on the north side of the delta of Yosemite Creek just below Yosemite Fall (*Ah-wah'-ning chú-luk-ah-hu*, slurred to *Chó-luk*), and extending southwesterly at the base of the talus-slope under the towering cliffs for about three-quarters of a mile, reaching almost or quite to Three Brothers (*Haw'-kaw-k*). Old Chief Tenaya had a large earth-covered ceremonial-house (*hang-e*) by a big oak tree in this village. The Government soldiers stationed in the valley took possession



MOUNT BREWER
Photo by Dozier Emley

of the site and established their camp there in 1907, forcing the Indians out. (Occupied by Indians during all my earlier visits.)

7. *Wah-hó-gah*.—Small village about half a mile west-southwest of *Koom-i-ne*, on or near edge of meadow.

8. *Soo-sem'-moo-lah*.—Village at northwest end of old Folsom bridge (now the ford), less than half a mile south of Rocky Point.

9. *Hah-ki-ah*.—Large village only a short distance (less than one-eighth mile) below *Soo-sem'-moo-lah*, and likewise south of Three Brothers (*Haw'-haruk*). A roundhouse, or *hang-e*, was located here, not far from old Folsom bridge. The three villages, *Wah-hó-gah*, *Soo-sem'-oo-lah*, and *Hah-ki-ah*, were inhabited up to about twenty years ago.

10. *Kom'-pom-pá-sah*, or *Pom'-pom-pá-sah*.—Small village only a little below *Hah-ki-ah*, and also south of Three Brothers, or under the talus slope of the cañon immediately west of Three Brothers.

11. *Aw'-o-koi-e*.—Small village below and slightly east of the tall pine growing in a notch on the broad south face of El Capitan. The native Indian name of the gigantic rock cliff which we call El Capitan is *To-tó-kon oo-lah*, from *To-tó-kon*, the Sandhill Crane, a chief of the First People.

12. *He-lé-jah* (the mountain lion).—Small village under El Capitan a little west of *Aw'-o-koi-e*.

13. *Ha-eng'-ah*.—Small village under El Capitan, and only a little west of *He-lé-jah*.

14. *Yu-á-chah*.—Still another village under El Capitan, and only a short distance west of *Ha-eng'-ah*.

15. *Hep-hep'-oo-ma*.—Village where present Big Oak Flat road forks to leave the main road, south of the steep cañon which forms the west wall of El Capitan, and near west end of the big El Capitan Meadows (*To-tó-kon oó-lah' i-e-hu*). The five villages, *Aw'-o-koi-e*, *He-lé-jah*, *Ha-eng'-ah*, *Yu-á-chah*, and *Hep-hep'-oo-ma*, were summer villages occupied from April to late October or early November.

16. *Ti-e-té-mah*.—Village only a short distance below *Hep-hep'-oo-ma*, and close to El Capitan bridge.

17. *Ho-kó-nah*.—Small village a little below *Ti-e-té-mah*, and near site of old (shack) house.

18. *Wé-tum-taw*.—Village by a small meadow a short distance below *Ho-kó-nah*, and east of Black Spring.

19. *Poot-poo-toon*, or *Put-put-toon*.—Village in rocky place on north side of present road at Black Spring, from which it takes its name.

20. *Ah-wah'-mah*.—Lowermost (westernmost) village in Yosemite Valley, a short distance below Black Spring and above *Til-ti'-ken-ny*, where the mail-carrier's cabin is located.

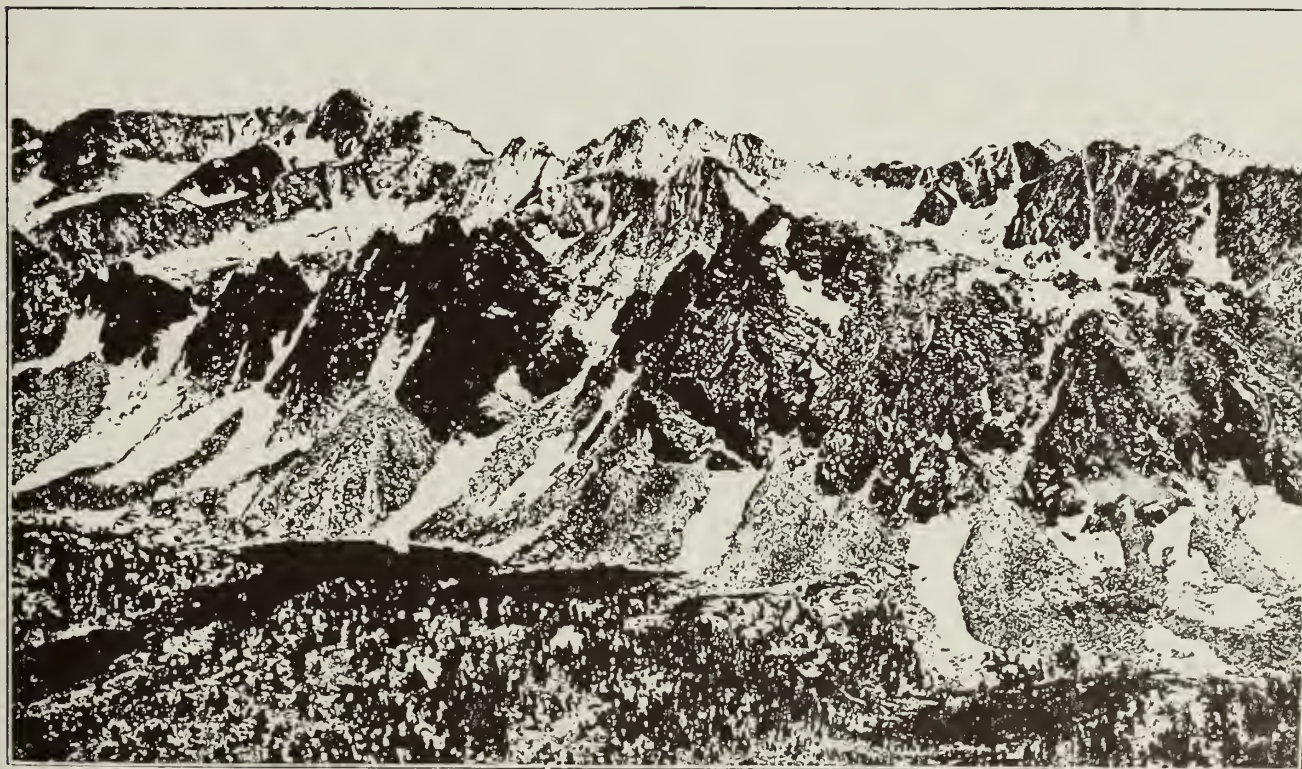
VILLAGES ON THE SOUTH OR COYOTE SIDE—AH-HÁ-LEET KO-TÓ-WAHK

21. *Sap-pah'-sam-mah*.—Lowermost (most westerly) village or camp on south side of the valley, about half a mile east of Pohono Meadows.
22. *Lem-mé-hitelt'-ke*.—Small village or camp on east side of Pohono (or Bridal Veil) Creek, just below a very large rock.
23. *Hof'-tó-ne*.—Small village or camp at base of westernmost of the lofty cliffs known as Cathedral Rocks, and close to south end of El Capitan bridge across Merced River.
24. *Wé-sum-meh'*.—Small village or camp at base of Cathedral Spires near the river, with a small meadow below; not far above *Hop'-tó-ne*.
25. *Kis'-se*, or *Kis'-se-uh*.—Large village near the river, nearly opposite *Hah'-ki-ah*. *Kis'-se* was the westernmost of the large villages on the south side. From it easterly they occurred at frequent intervals.
26. *Chá-chá-kal-lah*.—Large village just below old Folsom bridge (ford). Formerly a sweat-house (*chap-póó*) here.
27. *Ham'-moo-ah*.—Village on Ford road, nearly opposite Three Brothers (*Wah-hai'-kah*).
28. *Loi-ah*.—Large village in open pine forest below Sentinel Rock (on ground now occupied by Camp Ahwahnee) and reaching down toward river. Occupied during my earlier visits to the valley.
29. *Hoo'-koo-mé'-ko-tah*.—Village a little above Galen Clark's house; looked out easterly over big meadow. Occupied during my earlier visits. (*Hoo'-koo-mé* is the great horned owl.)
30. *Haw'-kare'-koo'-e-tah* (*Ho'-kok'-kee-lah*, *Haw'-kar'-kor'*).—Large and important village on Merced River, where Sentinel Hotel and cottages now stand. Home of the band called *Yo-ham'-i-te* (or *Yo-hem'-i-te*), for whom the valley was named. The old woman Callipena was a *Yo-ham'-i-te*.
31. *Ho-lo-re*.—Village on or near Merced River where the schoolhouse used to stand.
32. *Wah'-tahk'-itch-ke*.—Village on edge of meadow on south bend of Merced River near forks of road west of Le Conte Memorial. The wild pea (*wah-tah'-kah*) grows here.
33. *Too-yú-yú-yu*.—Large village on south bend of Merced River due north of Le Conte Memorial and close to the bridge between Le Conte Memorial (or Camp Curry) and Kinneyville.
34. *Too-lah'-kah'-mah*.—Village or camp on open ground now occupied by orchard on east side of meadow north of Camp Curry.

* Named from *Haw'-kar'-met-te*, or *Haw'-kah-met-te*, a rocky place.

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PLATE CLXXVII.



THE KINGS KERN DIVIDE AND KEARSARGE PINNACLES FROM MOUNT GOULD
Photo by Walter L. Huber

35. *Um'-ma-tiwi*.—Large village on present wagon-road between Camp Curry and Happy Isles; was some distance from the river; water was fetched from a spring.

36. *Ap'-poo-meh*.—Camp on Merced River below Vernal Fall.

37.—*Kah-win'-na-bal'*.—Large summer camp in Little Yosemite, whose name it bears.

VILLAGES IN MERCED CAÑON BELOW YOSEMITE VALLEY

There were no villages in the narrow Merced Cañon between the lower end of Yosemite Valley and the Cascades, where there were a few houses called *Yi-yen'*. This name also covered the ground from Cascade Creek to the junction of the Coulterville road.

The next village on the north side was at the terminus of the new railroad at El Portal (a distance of eight or nine miles), where the villages began and continued down-stream. Most of these were permanent, but they were far larger in winter than in summer, receiving material additions from Yosemite when cold weather set in.

Sit'-ke-noó-al-lah.—Place and few houses on the south side of Merced River a little above (east of) El Portal; now Indian Wilson's place.

Kep-pet'-oo-lah.—Place and small settlement on the south side of Merced River just above El Portal; now occupied by a white man. Named from the abundance of *kep-pet'*, the brake fern (*Pteris aquilina*), the rootstocks of which the Indians use for the black design in their baskets.

Kah-wah'-koo-lah.—Place and small settlement on the south side of Merced River half a mile below *Sit'-ke-noó-al-lah* and nearly opposite El Portal stable.

Sal-lah'-to.—Large village on flat now occupied by the railroad terminus at El Portal. The place at the mouth of Crane Creek at El Portal is called *Sas'-oo-lah*; formerly a few houses where the hotel stable now is.

Po-ko-nó.—Village on the north side of the Merced a quarter of a mile west of El Portal. The flat gravel and pebble bench extending along the north side of the Merced for an eighth of a mile just below El Portal was known by the same name.

Choó-pi-tah, or *Choó-pi-do*.—Large village on the north side of Merced Cañon one or one and a half miles below El Portal, at the place called Rancheria Flat (immediately west of the present Hite Mine and northeast of the bend of the river).

To-yu'ng-am'.—Small village on top of a small pointed hill on the north side of the Merced at the bend of the river just below Hite Mine (really surrounded by *Choó-pi-tah*, being situated in the middle of the flat; may have been only a roundhouse).

Indian Village and Camp Sites in Yosemite Valley 209

Soo-wut-oo-lah'.—Large and important village on large oak-forested flat on the north side of the Merced, now Switch Flat (railroad switch), just west of Hogback Ridge, which separates it from *Choó-pi-tah*. Used to be a roundhouse (*hang-e*) here.

Oi-kó-bal'.—Very small old village at mouth of Moss Cañon, north side of the Merced; not room for many houses.

Kit'-mit-ten.—Big village on flat on the north side of the Merced just above the Government bridge.

Moó-lah-buk'-sa-bal'.—Village on the north side of the Merced just below and close to the Government bridge.

Haw'-too-too.—Village on the north side of the Merced. Old cabin there now, opposite the present Indian ranch where Big Nancy and others live.

Muh-chó-kah-nó.—Old village on the south side of the Merced, at present occupied by Big Nancy, Callipena, and Lucy Ann.

Wah'ng'-oo-kah.—Village on small flat on the north side of Merced Cañon, a little above the mill at Ferguson Mine.

Soo-noó-koo-loon'.—Village on the north side of Merced Cañon, at present Ferguson Station, six miles below El Portal.

APPENDIX B

Chronological Overview of Archeological Investigations in Yosemite National Park

by Judy Rosen, Environmental Specialist, DSC

The following presents in chronological order the major archeological projects conducted in Yosemite National Park. For more detailed information, refer to Appendix A in Dr. L. Kyle Napton's Archeological Overview of Yosemite National Park, Californiai, Part 2.

- 1851: Indian villages were observed by members of the Mariposa Battalion upon their arrival in Yosemite Valley and were recorded by Bunnell in 1880. The five villages found in the valley appear to be situated upon previous remains, representing the terminal stages of an archeological continuum.
- 1880s: Collection of Indian artifacts, especially basketry, as early as 1886 when Hutchings reports relics kept at Galen Clark's cabin in Wawona.
- 1908: First descriptive report of archeological site in Yosemite by E.W. Harnden who visited pictograph site in Pate Valley. This is one of the largest such sites in the Sierra Nevada.
- 1917: C.H. Merriam's publication of ethnographic data relative to the locations of thirty-seven Indian village sites along the Merced River in the Yosemite Valley and El Portal areas.
- 1930: Reported in Yosemite Nature Notes and in manuscripts are significant archeological discoveries. Also, Rangers C.C. Presnall and C.A. Harwell conducted the first formal

archeological survey in Yosemite in this year, locating seven archeological sites in the environs of Big Meadow.

1940 - 1950: Archeological surveys informally conducted by park naturalist R. McIntyre in the central portion of the park. He located more than 100 sites, which he plotted on a base map. This data proved invaluable for survey parties in 1952. In 1949 Archeologist Robert F. Heizer visited Yosemite and recorded several sites.

1951: University of California, Berkeley, conducts surveys at Lake Eleanor.

1952 - 1954: NPS contracted with University of California, Berkeley, to examine areas in the park subject to heavy visitor use. Field crews led by James Bennyhoff and Gordon Grosscup recorded more than 300 archeological sites and projected data against Sierran ecology, physiography, and prehistory, and the ethnographic work of Merriam. These constitute the first known controlled archeological excavations in the park and determined three complexes in park prehistory: Crane Flat, 2000 BC-500 AD; Tamarack, 500 AD-1200 AD; and Mariposa, 1200 AD-1850 AD.

1956: Bennyhoff conducted archeological reconnaissance in Yosemite to inventory sites and assess tourist impacts in high-use areas.

1959: R.J. Fitzwater of the University of California, Los Angeles, conducted a major salvage excavation on a Miwok site identified by Merriam as Choopitah (4-Mrp-181) one mile east of El Portal in the Merced River canyon, recovering more than 1,400 artifacts and 23 inhumations. Though this site exhibited very scarce lithic debitage, it is remarkable for its depth and number of inhumations recovered.

- 1960: Another salvage project was conducted in Yosemite when the realignment of California Highway 120 transgressed 4-Mrp-105 (Crane Flat), producing 2,820 artifacts but no inhumations. Expanded housing construction spurred another salvage project on the northwest side of the park at Hodgdon Meadow, five miles from Crane Flat. This site (4-Tuo-236) is notable for the large number of bedrock mortar cups and for the richness of the site deposit.
- 1969: Another limited salvage project in Yosemite Valley prior to construction of the new Interp/Visitor Center, was located within the perimeter of Awahnee (Site 4-Mrp-56), one of the principal Indian villages. Under contract with the NPS, excavations by J. Rasson of University of California, Los Angeles, revealed extensively disturbed subsurface archeological deposits. Test pits produced 249 artifacts.
- 1973: Skeleton of young female Indian discovered during excavation of a horse barn foundation in headquarters area. Recorded and examined by physical anthropologist and ceremonially reinterred by local Indians.
- 1974: The first formal archeological surveys conducted in the park in more than twenty years carried out by Dr. L. Kyle Napton and field parties from Institute for Archeological Research, California State College, Stanislaus, Turlock. Sites subject to impact under the park DCP were studied, including: small acreages at Glacier Point, Badger Pass, Bavarian Village, and extensive DCP areas in Wawona on the South Fork of the Merced River, and almost the entire floor of Yosemite Valley. This resulted in the discovery of seventeen previously unrecorded sites in Wawona and forty-two unrecorded on the valley floor, increasing the archeological resources to ninety-eight in the valley.

- 1975: Additional archeological surveys contracted by NPS with California State College, Stanislaus, in 15 areas to be affected by development increased the previously identified 81 archeological sites to 158 in those areas. Reports by Napton and Greathouse (1976, 1977.)
- 1976 - 1977: Survey of 106 miles of backcountry trails in Yosemite through NPS contract by the Institute for Archeological Research, California State College, Stanislaus, Turlock, located, recorded, photographed, and evaluated 69 sites, 20 of which had been previously recorded. Covering 140 miles of corridor, the majority of backcountry trails receiving intensive visitor use were surveyed.
- 1980: Wawona testing (Whittaker).
- 1981: Yosemite Archeological Research Design (Moratto).
- 1981: El Portal testing (Baumler and Carpenter).
- 1983: Wawona testing (Ervin).
El Portal testing (Riley).
- 1984: Wawona testing and survey in support of proposed construction of sewage and water systems. Investigations carried out at ten additional sites in Wawona and Section 35 areas.
- South Entrance/Mariposa Grove survey in support of tram staging study comprehensive design and reconstruction of grove road. Nine new sites recorded.
- Yosemite Valley testing at two sites in support of rehabilitation of water and electrical systems.

Tioga Road survey from Big Oak Flat entrance to White Wolf in support of road rehabilitation plans. Crane Flat area also surveyed. Fourteen new sites recorded.

Glacier Point Road survey between Chinquapin and Glacier Point in support of planned rehabilitation and construction work. Nine sites recorded.

Wawona Hotel archeological monitoring.

Pate Valley district survey.

Wawona Meadow survey.

Merced Lake survey.

1985: Yosemite Valley testing and survey.

Wawona testing.

Glacier Point Road testing.

Tioga Road survey.

South Entrance testing.

El Portal testing.

Lake Eleanor survey.

SUMMARY

Because less than five percent of the park has been subject to survey, the total of archeological cultural resources could exceed several thousand.

The present total is inflated by intensive surveys of three areas: Wawona, Tuolumne Meadows, and Yosemite Valley, all extensively occupied by Native Americans. The entire northern area and the most southern reaches of the park have not been extensively surveyed.

Survey efforts to date have been directed toward recognition of cultural resources within heavily used areas and areas which may be developed for use in the future. The most serious deficiency in the survey records for Yosemite National Park lies in incomplete knowledge of backcountry sites. Currently, only 146 of the total 750-mile trail network (19.5%) have been surveyed for archeological material. The survey mileage includes the most intensively used trails within the park. Information regarding historical/archeological values (trash dumps and the like) is imperfectly recorded at present.

APPENDIX C

Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove

I.

No person shall reside or transact business within the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grant, without written permission from the Commissioners.

II.

No application for residence or privilege to transact business within the Valley or Grove shall be considered if the applicant be in arrears to the Commission. Applicants must be in good standing.

III.

Any person having permission to reside and transact business within the Valley or Grove, who shall transfer or sublet the whole or any part of the premises or business in said permit without the written consent of the Commission, shall, ipso facto, forfeit the same.

IV.

The Guardian shall report to the Executive Committee all parties residing or transacting business within the Grant without permission, and shall cause the discontinuance of such residence or business.

V.

No person residing or transacting business within the Grant shall retain in his or her employ any person who is detrimental to good order or morals.

VI.

Upon complaint to the Commission, made by the Guardian, against any person specified in Rule V, the employer of such objectionable person shall be notified of the facts, and the employé [sic] must be dismissed.

VII.

Any employer neglecting or refusing to dismiss such objectionable employe', shall thereby forfeit his permission to reside or transact business within the Grant.

VIII.

No person shall be employed as guide who is not of good moral character, and approved by the Guardian.

IX.

The Guardian shall, upon complaint of any tourist or visitor, of the conduct or behavior of a guide, inquire into the cause, and advise the complainant of the result, enforcing Rule V if necessary.

X.

The Guardian is empowered to suspend a guide from his privilege during the investigation of charges preferred against said guide. If the guide be found in fault, he shall be dismissed, in accordance with Rule V.

XI.

The Guardian shall inspect all horses, their trappings, and all vehicles used for hire; and if any such horses, trappings, or vehicles shall by him be deemed unsuitable or unsafe, he shall cause the same to be removed at once from the Valley or Grove.

XII.

Any person offering for hire, or otherwise, any horse, trapping, or vehicle, or refusing or neglecting to remove the same from the grant, after the Guardian shall have condemned the same, shall forfeit his privilege to reside or transact business within the grant.

XIII.

The Guardian shall direct campers to the grounds set apart for their use while within the grant, and shall establish such rules as will contribute to their comfort.

XIV.

No camp fires shall be permitted within the grant of either Valley or Grove, without the express permission of the Guardian.

XV.

The Guardian shall promptly cause the arrest of any person violating Rule XIV, and prosecute the offender to the full extent of the law, under Section 6 of the Act of April 2, 1866, as found in the last division of this book.

XVI.

No trees shall be cut or injured, or any natural object defaced.

XVII.

The discharge of firearms, either in the Valley or Grove, is strictly prohibited.

XVIII.

No horses, cattle, or stock of any kind shall be allowed to run at large within the grant, except under permission given in writing to the owner or owners thereof.

XIX.

Campers and all others, save those holding license from the Commission, are prohibited from hiring their horses, trappings, or vehicles to tourists or visitors within the grant.

XX.

Stages entering the valley shall stop at each hotel in the order of location, that passengers may exercise the right of selection.

XXI.

Rates of charges at hotels, and also for horses, trappings, or vehicles, or for provender, as published by the Commission from time to time, must not be exceeded, under pain of forfeiture of privilege to keep hotel, to conduct the livery business, or to sell provender.

XXII.

The Guardian shall notify the managers of hotels of any action of the Commission forbidding any objectionable person from residing or transacting business in the Valley or Grove.

XXIII.

The Guardian shall, from time to time, enter all tenements, for the purpose of inspecting sanitary conditions, and of examining the property in pursuance of his official duties.

XXIV.

No buildings or improvements of any kind shall be erected, or made upon the grant, without written authority from the Commission.

XXV.

All buildings and improvements of every kind erected, or made upon the grant, belong to the grant, and shall be so recognized and treated.

XXVI.

No person shall drive or ride faster than a walk over any of the bridges.

XXVII.

The Guardian shall exercise general police supervision in the Valley and Grove, and shall forbid and prevent all acts that tend to a breach of the peace or the discomfort of visitors, or the injury or destruction of property.

XXVIII.

All action of the Guardian shall be in response to orders communicated to him by the Executive Committee. He shall make no purchases, nor shall he incur any liability without specific authority. And he must refer all questions of policy, touching the management of the trust, to the Executive Committee for its decision. He must promptly remit all collections to the Secretary and Treasurer, and is specially forbidden to disburse any funds of the Commission, unless directed so to do by the Executive Committee. His vouchers must be full and self-explanatory, and must be taken by him in triplicates; one of them to be retained in his office in the Valley, and the other two transmitted to the Secretary and Treasurer. His accounts, covering the month last

past, shall be made up and forwarded to the Executive Committee on the first of each month. He shall also transmit to the committee his estimate of material and supplies necessary, and await the approval of the same before purchasing. No standing timber shall be cut without special authority from the Executive Committee.

APPENDIX D

Legislation Pertaining to Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove

An Act Authorizing the Grant to the State of California
of the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove,
30 June 1864 (13 STAT., 325)

"Section 1. That there shall be, and is hereby granted to the State of California, the "cleft" or "gorge" in the Granite Peak of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, situated in the county of Mariposa, in the State aforesaid, and the headwaters of the Merced River, and known as the Yosemite Valley, with its branches and spurs, in estimated length, fifteen miles, and in average width, one mile back from the main edge of the precipice on each side of the valley; with the stipulation, nevertheless, that the said State shall accept this grant upon the express conditions that the premises shall be held for public use, resort, and recreation, and shall be inalienable for all time; but leases, not extending more than ten years, may be granted for portions of said premises. All incomes derived from leases of privileges to be expended in the preservation and improvement of the property or the roads leading thereto. The boundaries to be established at the cost of said State, by the United States Surveyor-General of California, whose official plat, when affirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, shall constitute the evidence of the locus, extent, and limits of said cleft or gorge; the premises to be managed by the Governor of the State, with eight other Commissioners, to be appointed by the Executive of California, and who shall receive no compensation for their services.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that there shall likewise be, and there is hereby granted to the State of California, the tracts embracing what is known as "Mariposa Big Tree Grove;" not to exceed the area of four sections, and to be taken in legal subdivisions of one quarter section each, with the like stipulation as expressed in the first section of this Act, as to the State's acceptance, with like conditions as in the first section of this Act, as to inalienability, yet with the same lease privilege; the income to be expended in preservation, improvement, and protection of the property; the premises to be managed by Commissioners, as stipulated in the first section of this Act, and to be taken in legal subdivision as aforesaid; and the official plat of the United States Surveyor-General, when affirmed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, to be the evidence of the locus of said Mariposa Big Tree Grove."

[Chapter CLXXXIV of the Statutes at Large, passed at the Thirtieth Congress, session one.]

An Act to Accept the Grant by the United States Government to the State of California of the Yosemite Valley and Big Tree Grove, and to Organize the Board of Commissioners, and to Fully Empower Them to Carry Out the Objects of the Grant, and Fulfill the Purposes of the Trust.

[Approved April 2, 1866.]

"Whereas, By an Act of Congress, entitled an Act authorizing a grant to the State of California of the Yosemite Valley, and of the land embracing the Mariposa Big Tree Grove, approved June thirtieth, A.D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four, there was granted to the State of California in the terms of said Act said valley and the lands embracing said grove, upon certain conditions and stipulations therein expressed; now, therefore,

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

"Section 1. The State of California does hereby accept said grant upon the conditions, reservations, and stipulations contained in said Act of Congress.

"Sec. 2. The Governor, and the eight other Commissioners, Frederick Law Olmsted, Prof. J.D. Whitney, William Ashburner, I.W. Raymond, E.S. Holden, Alexander Deering, George W. Coulter, and Galen Clark, appointed by him on the twenty-eighth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, in accordance with the terms of said Act, are hereby constituted a Board to manage said premises, and any vacancy occurring therein from death, removal, or any cause, shall be filled by the appointment of the Governor. They shall be known in law as "The Commissioners to Manage the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove," and by such name they and their successors may sue and be sued, and shall have full power to manage and administer the grant made, and the trust created by said Act of Congress, and shall have full power to make and adopt all rules, regulations, and by-laws for their own government and the government, improvement, and preservation of said premises, not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, or of this State, or of said Act making the grant, or of any law of Congress, or of the Legislature. They shall hold their first meeting at the time and place to be specified by the Governor, and thereafter as their own rules shall prescribe, and a majority shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. They shall elect a President and Secretary, and any other officers from their number, as their rules may prescribe.

"Sec. 3. None of the said Commissioners shall receive any compensation for their services as such. They shall have the power to appoint a Guardian, either of their number or not, of said premises, removable at their pleasure, to perform such duties as they may prescribe, and to receive such compensation as they may fix, not to exceed five hundred dollars per annum.

"Sec. 4. The Commissioners shall make a full report of the condition of said premises, and of their acts under this law, and of their

expenditures, through the Governor, to the Legislature, at every regular session thereof.

"Sec. 5. The State Geologist is hereby authorized to make such further explorations on the said tract, and in the adjoining regions of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, as may be necessary to enable him to prepare a full description and accurate statistical report of the same, and the same shall be published in connection with the reports of the Geological Survey.

"Sec. 6. It shall be unlawful for any person willfully to commit any trespass whatever upon said premises, cut down or carry off any wood, underwood, tree, or timber, or girdle or otherwise injure any tree or timber, or deface or injure any natural object, or set fire to any wood or grass upon said premises, or destroy or injure any bridge or structure of any kind, or other improvement that is, or may be, placed thereon. Any person committing either or any of said acts, without the express permission of said Commissioners, through said Guardian, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"Sec. 7. The sum of two thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the eighteenth and nineteenth fiscal years, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay said Guardian, and the incidental expenses of the Commissioners, and to be expended under the supervision of said Commissioners; provided, that not more than one half of said sum shall be expended during the eighteenth fiscal year.

"Sec. 8. This Act shall take effect immediately."

[Chapter DXXXVI of the Statutes of California, passed at the sixteenth session of the Legislature, 1865-6.]

AN ACT To set apart certain tracts of land in the State of California as forest reservations.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tracts of land in the State of California known as described as follows: Commencing at the northwest corner of township two north, range nineteen east Mount Diablo meridian, thence eastwardly on the line between townships two and three north, ranges twenty-four and twenty-five east; thence southwardly on the line between ranges twenty-four and twenty-five east to the Mount Diablo base line; thence eastwardly on said base line to the corner to township one south, ranges twenty-five and twenty-six east; then southwardly on the line between ranges twenty-five and twenty-six east to the southeast corner of township two south, range twenty-five east; then eastwardly on the line between townships two and three south, range twenty-six east to the corner to townships two and three south, ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven east; thence southwardly on the line between ranges twenty-six and twenty-seven east to the first standard parallel south; thence westwardly on the first standard parallel south to the southwest corner of township four south, range nineteen east; thence northwardly on the line between ranges eighteen and nineteen east to the northwest corner of township two south, range nineteen east; thence westwardly on the line between townships one and two south to the southwest corner of township one south, range nineteen east; thence northwardly on the line between ranges eighteen and nineteen east to the northwest corner of township two north, range nineteen east, the place of beginning, are hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy, or sale under the laws of the United States, and set apart as reserved forest lands; and all persons who shall locate or settle upon, or occupy the same or any part thereof, except as hereinafter provided, shall be considered trespassers and removed therefrom: Provided, however, That nothing in this act shall be construed as in anywise affecting the grant of lands made to the State of California by virtue of the act entitled, 'An act authorizing a grant to the State of California of the Yosemite Valley, and of the land embracing the Mariposa Big-Tree Grove, appeared June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; or as affecting any bona-fide entry of land made within the limits above described under any law of the United States prior to the approval of this act.

1. Sections 1 and 2 of this act pertain to the Yosemite National Park, while section 3 sets apart General Grant National Park, and also a portion of Sequoia National Park.

"Sec. 2. That said reservation shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be, as soon as practicable, to make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary or proper for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide for the preservation from injury of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said reservation, and their retention in their natural condition. The Secretary may, in his discretion, grant leases for building purposes for terms not exceeding ten years of small parcels of ground not exceeding five acres; at such places in said reservation as shall require the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors; all of the proceeds of said leases and other revenues that may be derived from any source connected with said reservation to be expended under his direction in the management of the same and the construction of roads and paths therein. He shall provide against the wanton destruction of the fish, and game found within said reservation, and against their capture or destruction, for the purposes of merchandise or profit. He shall also cause all persons trespassing upon the same after the passage of this act to be removed therefrom, and, generally, shall be authorized to take all such measures as shall be necessary or proper to fully carry out the objects and purposes of this act.

Recession Act of the Legislature of the State of
California, Approved March 3, 1905

"Sec. 1. The State of California does hereby recede and regrant unto the United States of America the 'cleft' or 'gorge' in the granite peak of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, situated in the county of Mariposa, State of California, and the headwaters of the Merced River, and known as the Yosemite Valley, with its branches and spurs, granted unto the State of California in trust for public use, resort, and recreation by the act of Congress entitled, 'An act authorizing a grant to the State of California of the Yosemite Valley and of the land embracing the Mariposa Big Tree Grove,' approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four; and the State of California does hereby relinquish unto the United States of America and resign the trusts created and granted by the said act of Congress.

"Sec. 2. The State of California does hereby recede and regrant unto the United States of America the tracts embracing what is known as the 'Mariposa Big Tree Grove,' granted unto the State of California in trust for public use, resort, and recreation by the act of Congress referred to in section one of this act, and the State of California does hereby relinquish unto the United States of America and resign the trusts created and granted by the said act of Congress.

"Sec. 3. This act shall take effect from and after acceptance by the United States of America of the recessions and regrants herein made, thereby forever releasing the State of California from further cost of maintaining the said premises, the same to be held for all time by the United States of America for public use, resort, and recreation, and imposing on the United States of America the cost of maintaining the same as a national park: Provided, however, That the recession and regrant

hereby made shall not affect vested rights and interests of third persons."

APPENDIX E

Administrators of the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove, 1866-1960

1. Yosemite Guardians for the State of California

<u>Name and Title</u>	<u>Period of Service</u>
Galen Clark	1866 to 1880
James M. Hutchings	1880 to 1884
Walter E. Dennison	1884 to 1887
Mark L. McCord	1887 to 1889
Galen Clark	1889 to 1897
Miles Wallace	1897 to 1899
John Stevens	1899 to 1904
George Harlow	1904 to 1906

2. Acting Superintendents Under the War Department

Capt. Abram Epperson Wood	5/17/1891 to 5/29/1893
Capt. George Henry Goodwin Gale	5/25/1894 to 5/24/1895
Capt. Alexander Rodgers	5/24/1895 to 5/18/1896
Lt. Col. Samuel Baldwin Marks Young	5/18/1896 to 5/21/1897
Maj. Alexander Rodgers	5/21/1897 to 6/16/1898
J.W. Zevely	6/16/1898 to 9/24/1898
capt. Joseph E. Caine	9/24/1898 to 1/00/1899
Lt. W.H. McMasters	1/00/1899 to 6/18/1899
Lt. William Forse	6/18/1899 to 8/03/1899
Capt. Elon Farnsworth Willcox	8/03/1899 to 10/28/1899
Maj. Louis Henry Rucker	6/03/1900 to 9/15/1900
Maj. Louis Aleck Craig	6/17/1901 to 10/10/1901
Maj. Otto Louis Hein	6/26/1902 to 9/25/1902
Lt. Col. Joseph Garrard	5/07/1903 to 10/08/1903
Maj. John Bigelow, Jr.	5/23/1904 to 9/25/1904
Capt. Willard Herman McCornack	9/25/1904 to 12/00/1904
Capt. Harry Coupland Benson	1905 to 12/00/1905
Maj. Harry Coupland Benson	5/25/1906 to 10/25/1908
Maj. William Woods Forsyth	4/27/1909 to 9/30/1212
Maj. William Thomas Littebrant	5/01/1913 to 7/10/1914

3. Superintendents Under the Department of the Interior

Mark Daniels, Act'g. Supt.	7/10/1914 to 5/25/1915
George V. Bell	6/01/1915 to 11/15/1915
Mark Daniels, Act'g. Supt.	11/15/1915 to 12/09/1915
Gabriel Sovulewski, Supervisor	12/09/1915 to 3/03/1916
Washington B. Lewis, Supervisor	3/03/1916 to 11/01/1917
Washington B. Lewis	11/01/1917 to 7/04/1928
Ernest P. Leavitt, Act'g. Supt.	7/04/1928 to 2/15/1929
Charles Goff Thomson	2/15/1929 to 3/22/1937

John B. Wosky, Act'g. Supt.	3/22/1937 to 6/02/1937
Lawrence C. Merriam	6/02/1937 to 8/01/1941
Frank A. Kittredge	8/01/1941 to 12/01/1947
Carl P. Russell	12/01/1947 to 11/01/1952
John C. Preston	11/01/1952 to 12/30/1965
John M. Davis	2/27/1966 to 1/13/1968
Lawrence C. Hadley	1/28/1968 to 8/23/1970
Wayne B. Cone	7/26/1970 to 8/22/1971
Lynn H. Thompson	8/08/1971 to 1/06/1974
John M. Good, Act'g. Supt.	1/07/1974 to 1/19/1974
Leslie P. Arnberger	1/20/1974 to 7/13/1979
William N. Burgen, Act'g. Supt.	7/14/1979 to 7/21/1979
Robert O. Binnewies	7/22/1979 to 2/01/1986
James O. Laney, Act'g Supt.	2/02/1986 to 2/16/1986
John M. Morehead	2/16/1986 to

APPENDIX F

Historical Components of Concession Operations

June-July 1923

This appendix contains historical data and structural information on properties in Yosemite National Park owned by the Yosemite National Park Company in 1923. The data was extracted from scrapbooks of the concessioner, housed in the Yosemite Research Library and Records Center, that were possibly part of an inventory of holdings made in anticipation of that company's consolidation with the Curry Camping Company. These books contain a wealth of construction information and detailed pictures pertaining to the early facilities listed below. Most of the structures are no longer extant, although the housekeeping cabins in the Camp 17 employees area (H107-13) survive and have been referred to previously in this report as the "Ahwahnee Row Houses."

General Office Group and Print Shop:

Locust Cottage [old Cosmopolitan Saloon] - ca. 1863 [1871] - used as manager's office - one-story frame bldg. with six offices, one barbershop on first floor - originally used as saloon and recreation facility and then as guestrooms in connection with Sentinel Hotel; later remodelled for offices.

Ahwahnee Building - 1906 - used as general offices - one-story frame bldg. with four offices - originally used as office and lobby in Camp Ahwahnee, 1919; moved and remodelled for offices.

Old Sentinel Hotel Bathhouse - n.d. - used as architect's office - one-story frame bldg. with three offices and one blueprint room - originally used as bathhouse in connection with Sentinel Hotel; in 1920 moved and rebuilt for [NPS?] offices.

Vault - 1920 - used as vault for safekeeping of valuable records against theft and fire - one-story stone bldg.

Printshop - 1900 - used as printshop - one-story frame bldg. - originally used as icehouse and warehouse; in 1921 rebuilt for printshop.

Store, Supply Warehouse, and Meat Market:

Village Group:

General Store - 1900 - used as store, cafeteria, supply warehouse, and post office - one- and two-story frame bldg. - originally building was only 43' x 44', two stories high, built by U.S. Army - gradually enlarged by Yosemite National Park Co.

Oriental Cottage - ca. 1900 - used as employees' quarters - one-story frame bldg.

Meat Market & Ice Plant - 1911 - one-story frame bldg.

Store Manager's Residence - 1916 - built from three portable cabins.

Bluebird Cottage - ca. 1900 - employees' dormitory - one-story frame bldg.

General Manager's Residence - 1916 - one-story frame bldg. - built from two portable cabins.

Hope Cottage and Old Transportation Building - 1882 - used as employees' dormitory - one-story rustic frame bldg. - built and originally used by Wells Fargo Express Co. for transportation and express office; later rebuilt for living quarters.

Employees' Laundry - ca. 1900 - laundry and dormitory for employees.

Wiggle Inn - ca. 1912 - employees' dormitory - one-story frame bldg. - originally used as warehouse, later rebuilt for living quarters.

Field Barn - ca. 1912 - used as employees' dormitory and warehouse - 1-1/2-story frame bldg. - originally used as barn and icehouse; rebuilt for living quarters and warehouse in 1922.

Old Ice-house - ca. 1900 - used as employees' quarters - one-story frame bldg. - originally built as icehouse, later warehouse and rebuilt for living quarters in 1922.

Fox Cottage - ca. 1900 - used as employees' quarters - one-story frame bldg.

Toilet Building - 1916 - used as toilet - one-story portable section frame bldg.

Sentinel Hotel Group and Employees' Quarters:

Sentinel Hotel - 1873 [1876] - used as hotel in winter, cafeteria in summer - two-story frame bldg. - in 1923 the former lavatory bldg. was

rebuilt as a lobby on the first floor and connected with the main hotel structure; in summer 1923 the kitchen and dining room were remodelled with portable fixtures for cafeteria and operated as such for first time during overflow season.

Ivy Cottage - 1896 - used as hotel rooms - one-story frame bldg.

Cedar Cottage - 1859 - used as hotel rooms - two-story frame bldg. - originally used as hotel, being first one in valley - later used as dorm in summer, recreation room in winter.

Oak Cottage - 1882 - used as hotel rooms - two-story frame bldg.

Rock Cottage - ca. 1873 - used as dormitory and hotel rooms in emergencies in connection with Sentinel Hotel - 1-1/2-story frame bldg. - originally used as hotel rooms, then for printshop, cafeteria, photographic shop, offices; in 1922 rebuilt for dormitory; in February 1923 partly destroyed by fire, rebuilt in same year.

River Cottage - 1882 - used as hotel rooms - two-story frame building.

Lavatory Building - 1923 - used as lavatory and toilet for men - one-story frame bldg.

Canvas Cabins - 1923 - used as rooms for guests and employees - stationary frames, canvas removed in winter - twenty kept for guests and employees and warehouses (strengthened for winter).

Tents - forty-three tents behind Cedar and Oak cottages used for overflow guest accommodations in season.

Warehouses, Construction, and Equipment:

Warehouse Group:

Construction Warehouse No. 1 - 1920? - used as office and warehouse - one-story frame bldg.

Construction Warehouse No. 2 - 1920 - one-story frame bldg.

Construction Warehouse No. 3 - 1920 - one-story frame bldg.

Construction Warehouse No. 4 - 1920 - one-story frame bldg.

Construction Warehouse No. 5 - 1918 - one-story frame bldg. - originally used as plumbing and carpenter shop, broken by snow in 1921-22.

Old Blacksmith Shop - 1916 - used as paint shop - one-story frame bldg. - originally used as blacksmith shop; in 1923 remodelled for paint shop.

Storage Shed - 1922 - one-story frame bldg.

Employee's Quarters - n.d. - used as mechanical engineer's quarters - one-story frame bldg. - originally 12' x 16'; enlarged in 1922.

Carpenter, Plumber, and Electrician Shop - 1923 - one-story frame bldg.

Garage Group:

Garage - 1920 - used as main building - one-story frame with shake walls.

Car Shed and Paint Shop - 1920 - used as car shed, carwash, and paint shop - one-story frame building - contained twenty-one stalls for forty-two cars - paint shop originally used for car stalls; in 1921 built out for paint shop.

Toilet Building - 1920 - used as toilet, lavatory, bathhouse - one-story frame bldg. with shake walls.

Gas Station No. 1 - 1920 (1917?) - used as gas and oil station - one-story frame bldg. - originally only one car shelter, on north side of bldg.; car shelter on south built 1922.

New Garage Administration Building - 1922 - used as car storage bldg. - one-story frame bldg. with shake walls - built to be used as garage administration bldg. with future development.

Car Shed - 1922 - one-story frame bldg. with shake walls - one room for ten cars.

Kenneyville:

Stables and Employees' Quarters:

Office Buiding - 1878 - used as office, bath, and toilet - one-story frame bldg. - rebuilt 1921.

Employees' Quarters - 1878 - used as stable manager's quarters - one-story frame bldg. - remodelled 1921.

Employees Quarters - ca. 1890 - one-story frame bldg.

Employees' Quarters - ca. 1890 - one-story frame bldg.

Blacksmith Shop - ca. 1888 - one-story frame bldg.

Saddlehouse and Haybarn - ca. 1888 - one-story frame bldg. - rebuilt 1921 and saddleroom added.

Barn - ca. 1888 - used as stable and hay and grain barn - one-story frame bldg. - remodelled 1921.

Saddlehouse - 1921 - onestory frame bldg.

Barn - ca. 1888 - used as stable - one-story frame bldg. - remodelled 1921.

Saddlehouse - 1921 - one-story frame bldg.

Barn - ca. 1888 - used as packhouse, storeroom, saddleshop - two-story frame bldg. - remodelled 1921.

Wagon Shed - ca. 1890 - used as car and wagon shed and for storage - one-story frame bldg. - storage room built 1923.

Barn - ca. 1888 - used as stable and for grain and hay storage - one-story frame bldg. - remodelled 1921.

Old Saddlehouse - ca. 1890 - one-story frame bldg. - remodelled 1921.

Employee's Quarters - ca. 1890 - used as residence for superintendent of construction - one-story frame bldg. - remodelled 1921.

Gas and Oil Station No. 2 - 1920 - one-story frame bldg. - moved from Camp Curry to this site in 1922.

Yosemite Lodge:

Main Building - 1912 - used for administration - one-story frame bldg., b/b walls and siding - originally built and used by U.S. Army as barracks for soldiers; later remodelled and enlarged.

Car Shelter - 1916? - one-story log post bldg. with no walls - one room for twenty-nine cars.

Convention Tent - 1923 - used as car parking shelter and convention hall - one-story log post bldg. with no walls - one room for forty cars.

Bathhouse - 1916 - used as bathhouse, dressing rooms, and beauty parlor - one-story frame bldg. with shake walls.

Laundry Building - 1916 - one-story frame bldg. with shake walls.

Tailor Shop - 1916 - used as laundry office and tailor shop - one-story portable section frame bldg.

Linen Room - 1916 - used as linen storeroom - one-story portable section frame bldg. - originally used as two warehouses in different location; in 1921 moved to lodge area and rebuilt for linen storage room.

Public Bathhouse - 1916 - used as barbershop, public bath, employees' quarters - one-story portable section frame bldg. - remodelled in 1922 - barbershop moved from east to west side of bldg. and two employees' rooms put in; in 1923 one employee room added.

Motion Picture Machine Building - 1922 - one-story frame bldg. with shake and canvas walls - originally platform only, enlarged in 1922.

Stage - 1916 - used for entertainment - one-story frame bldg. with shake walls - enlarged and rebuilt in 1923.

Linen Room - 1916 - used as linen supply room - one-story portable section frame bldg.

Lavatory Building - 1920 - used as lavatory, toilet, line room - one-story rustic frame bldg.

Log Warehouse - 1916 - used as storeroom - one-story log bldg.

Dane Pavilion - 1916 - used as dance pavilion and music stand.

Swinning Pool - 1916 - concrete.

Desmond, or Redwood, Cabins - 1916 - used as guest rooms - one-story portable section frame bldgs. - designed and built by Desmond Park Service Co. in 1915 - 115 of that type in use - two single beds in each, some with double beds.

Canvas Cabins - 1916 - used as guest rooms - one-story portable section frame bldgs. with canvas walls - built by Desmond Park Service Co. - thirty-nine in use - two single beds in each, some with double beds.

Double Bath Cabins - 1920 - used as guest rooms - one-story portable section frame bldgs. - thirty-five in use.

Single Bath Cabins - 1920 - used as guest rooms - one-story portable section frame bldgs. - thirty in use.

Double Canvas Cabins - 1916 - used as guest rooms - one-story portable section frame bldgs. with canvas walls - two in use.

Telephone Station - 1923 - box of boards for telephone on five-foot-high post - two in use.

Firehouse Shelter - 1920 - boards on elevated platform.

Yosemite Lodge Annex:

Men's Bathhouse - 1916 - used as toilet, bath, and lavatory - one-story portable section frame bldg.

Boilerhouse - 1916 - used as boiler and linen room - one-story portable section frame bldg.

Women's Bathhouse - 1916 - used as toilet, bath, lavatory - one-story portable section frame bldg.

Warehouse - 1916 - used as warehouse and dormitory during overflow - one-story portable section frame bldg. - five of this type building used as overflow dorms, each holding six to ten single beds.

Toilet Building - 1916 - used as women's toilet - one-story portable section frame bldg.

Toilet Building - 1916 - used as men's toilet - one-story portable section frame bldg.

Telephone and Ticket Office Building - 1916 - used as telephone and bathhouse and ticket office - one-story portable section frame bldg. - one room for telephone, one for bathhouse/ticket office.

Tennis Court - 1916 - used at times for concenterion hall, with canvas put over for roof and walls.

Old Government Barn - n.d. - used as car shed and barn - one-story frame bldg., partly open - originally built and used by U.S. Army for barn - in 1923 west section partitioned off for stall to house horses used in connection with children's playground.

Canvas Cabins - 1916 - used as guest rooms - one-story portable section frame bldgs. with canvas walls - built by Desmond Park Service Co. - 205 in use.

Canvas Cabins or Tents - 1922 - used as guest rooms - one-story frame bldgs. with canvas walls - forty-eight in use.

Camp 17 Housekeeping Department (Upper Tecoya Area):

Housekeeping Camp Headquarters - n.d. - used as office and camping supply warehouse - one-story portable section frame bldg. - partly borken in winter 1921-22 - rebuilt 1922.

Refreshments Booth - 1922 - used as refreshment, curio, newspaper, cigar, botacco, and candy stand - one-story frame bldg. with shake and board walls.

Warehouse No. 1 - n.d. - used as storeroom for camp supplies - one-story portable section frame bldg.

Warehouse No. 2 - n.d. - one room used for storage of camping supplies - one-story frame bldg. with board walls.

Camp 17 Employees' Quarters

Housekeeping Cabin, H101 - 1922 - used as employee residence - one-story frame and portable frame section bldg. - five of this type, H101-105, put up with new additions from two Desmond cabins each, which were formerly used for guest rooms in connection with Yosemite Lodge up to 1922.

Garage, H101A - 1922 - used as garage and storage room with employee residence - one-story frame bldg. with shake walls - seven of this type in use, H101A-107A.

Housekeeping Cabin, H106 - 1923 - used as employee residence - one-story frame bldgs. with shake walls - two of this type, H106-107.

Housekeeping Cabin, H108 - 1923 - used as employee residence - one-story hollow tile bldg., concrete found., hollow tile walls, roof of processed metal, T&G flooring, celotex walls.

Garage, H108A - 1923 and 1924 - used as garage and storage rooms for employees' residences H108-109 - onestory frame bldg. (double garage).

Housekeeping Cabin, H109 - 1923 - used as employee residence - one-story frame bldg., concrete found., board and rails walls, shingle roof, T&G flooring.

Housekeeping Cabin, H110 - 1922 - used as employee residence - one-story stone bldg., concrete found., stone walls, asbestos shingle roof, T&G flooring.

Garage, H110A - 1923 and 1924 - used as garage and storeroom with employee residences - one-story frame bldg. with shake walls - four of this type in use (H110A-113A).

Housekeeping Cabin, H111 - 1923 - used as employee residence - one-story frame bldg., concrete found., process metal walls and roof, T&G flooring, celotex walls.

Housekeeping Cabin, H112 - 1923 - used as employee residence - one-story frame bldg., concrete found., stucco walls, shingle roof, T&G flooring.

Housekeeping Cabin, H113 - 1923 - used as employee residence - one-story frame bldg., concrete found., rustic logs and board walls, shake roof, T&G flooring.

Camp Tecoya:

Cafeteria - 1917 - for guests and employees - 1-1/2-story portable section frame bldg. - originally used as cafeteria for employees only; after 1921 used for guests on European Plan and at end of 1921 season,

half of the dining room was used in connection with Yosemite Lodge for the American Plan.

Employees Laundry Building - 1917 - used as laundry - onestory portable section frame bldg.

Employees Bathhouse - 1917 - used as men's toilet, bath, and lavatory - one-story frame bldg. with annex.

Lavatory and Boilerhouse - 1917 - used as women's lavatory and toilet (guests only) - one-story portable section frame bldg. - originally used for darkroom and men's laundry; rebuilt 1922.

Employees' Bathhouse - 1917 - used as women's toilet, bath, lavatory (employees only) - one-story frame bldg. with annex.

Old Linen House - 1918 - used as employee dormitory; during overflow in season used as guest rooms - one-story frame bldg. - originally used for linen and storage; rebuilt 1922 for bedrooms; bathroom added 1923.

Old Barbershop - 1917 - used as Tecoya manager's living quarters - one-story portable section frame bldg. - originally barbershop.

Office Building - 1917 - used as office - one-story portable section frame bldg. with rustic log porch.

Linen Room - 1917 - one-story portable section frame bldg.

Hospital - 1917 - used as employee hospital - one-story portable section frame bldg. - originally used for dormitory, then as recreation room for employees; rebuilt 1922 as hospital.

Toilet Building - 1917 - used as women's toilet - one-story frame bldg.

Warehouse - 1917 - used as dormitory during season and as warehouse for camp equipment during winter - one-story portable section frame bldg.

Toilet Building - 1917 - used as men's toilet - one-story portable section frame bldg.

Warehouse - 1917 - used as dormitory and as warehouse in winter to store camping supplies - one-story portable section frame bldg.

Manzinita [sic] Cottage - 1918 - used as manager's living quarters - one-story frame bldg. - bathroom built 1922.

Pumphouse - 1922 - one-story frame bldg.

Washroom - 1923 - used as men's washroom - one-story frame bldg., b/b walls, roofing paper - built by City of San Francisco in 1923 in connection with their cabins for weekend excursion guests.

City Cabins - 1923 - used as guest dormitory - one-story frame bldg., b/b walls, roofing paper - two of this type bldg. in use.

Warehouse - n.d. - used for storage of Yosemite National Park Co. boat - located at Hetchy Hetchy Dam and owned by City of San Francisco.

Big Trees Lodge

Kitchen - 1920 - used as kitchen and patnry - one-story frame bldg. with canvas walls and roof.

Women's Lavatory - 1920 - used as lavatory and toilet for women - one-story frame bldg. with rustic log walls and shake roof.

Canvas Cabin - 1920 - used as guest rooms - one-story frame bldg. with canvas walls and roof - three of this type in use.

Redwood Cabin - 1920 - used as guest rooms - one-story frame bldg. with resawed siding - fourteen of this type in use.

Tent - 1923 - used as rooms for employees and for guests during overflow - one-story frame bldg. with canvas walls and roof - two of this type in use.

Proposed Tree Cabins - permission being asked from Department of the Interior to build hollow trees out with glass walls and equip as bedrooms.

Big Trees Lodge - 1920 - used as administration building - one-story frame bldg. with rustic log walls and shake roof - roof broken in snow, winter of 1920-21 - season of 1922 canvas used for temporary roof covering - roof rebuilt in 1923 - up to end of season of 1921, operated on American Plan only; since 1922 operated cafeteria style.

Water Tank - 1923 - used as water supply tank - one-story frame bldg. - two-inch redwood planks on tank - built 1923 for new water supply system for lodge.

Well - 1923 - two-inch plank walls - water carried from here through pipeline to water tank.

Tuolumne Meadows Lodge:

Canvas Cabins - n.d. [1916?] - used as guest rooms - one-story frame bldg. with canvas walls and roof - fifty of this type cabin with new canvas put in 1923 - normal capacity of 100 guests.

Lodge - n.d. [1916?] - used as main administration bldg. - one-story frame bldg. with canvas walls and roof - built by Desmond Park Service Co. in 1916 and operated on American Plan - later shut down - reopened 1922 by Yosemite National Park Co. and operated on cafeteria style - changed to American Plan 1923.

Dormitory - 1916 - used as dormitory for men and women employees; during overflow in season, is also used for housing guests - one-story portable section frame bldg. with canvas walls and roof - four of this type in use.

Women's Bathhouse - 1916 - used as bath, laundry, and boilerhouse - one-story portable section frame bldg. with canvas walls and roof - two of this type, for men and women.

Women's Toilet Building - 1916 - used as women's toilet - one-story portable section frame bldg.

Men's Toilet Building - 1916 - used as men's toilet - two portable section one-story frame bldgs. put together.

Icehouse - 1916 - used as cold storage rooms - one-story log frame bldg. with log walls and shake roof - icehouse filled every spring with ice to last during summer season.

Barn - 1916 - used as warehouse - one-story frame bldg. with shake walls and roof.

Water Tank - n.d. - used as water supply tank - redwood - water comes through pipeline from Tuolumne River.

Hikers' Camp at Tuolumne Meadows:

Men's Dormitory - 1923 - used as dormitory for hikers - one-story portable section frame bldg. with canvas walls and roof - two of this type, for men and women - erected in 1923 for convenience of hikers who could secure lodging and meals for .75 cents each.

Dining Room - 1923 - used as dining room and kitchen - one-story portable section frame bldg. with canvas walls and roof. [Note that this inventory does not mention a stone lodge building nor does the later description of the lodge at Merced Lake. The stone structures may have been added in the later 1920s.]

General Store at Tuolumne Meadows, Near Soda Springs:

Store - 1916 - used as general store - one-story portable section frame bldg. with canvas walls and roof.

Girls' Camp at Tenaya Lake:

Icehouse - 1916 - used as storeroom - one-story frame bldg. with log walls and shake roof - originally used as cold storage rooms in conjunction with operation of lodge here up to end of 1921 season - lodge was in connection with High Sierra loop.

Barn - 1916 - used as warehouse - one-story frame bldg. with shake walls and roof.

Water Tank Tower - 1916 - one-story frame structure, open framed log walls, and no roof - water tank removed to Tuolumne Meadows Lodge.

Boathouse - 1916 - log frame structure.

Hikers' Camp at Tenaya Lake:

Dining Room - 1923 - used as dining room and kitchen - one-story portable section frame bldg. with canvas walls and roof.

Men's Dormitory - 1923 - used as hikers' dormitory - one-story portable section frame bldg. with canvas walls and roof - two of this type bldg., for men and women.

Boys' Camp at Merced Lake:

Lodge - 1916 - used as main administration bldg. - one-story frame bldg. with canvas walls and roof - camp was originally used for tourists up to end of 1921 [1918?] season - since 1922 operated as boys' camp exclusively; enlarged 1922.

Canvas Cabin - 192? - used as rooms - one-story portable frame bldg. with canvas walls and roof - twenty-five of this type in use - in connection with these cabins are several other ones of various kinds and sizes.

Dormitory - 1916 - used as employees' dormitory - one-story portable section frame bldg. with canvas walls and roof - two of this type in use.

Icehouse - 1916 - used as cold storage rooms - one-story frame bldg. with log walls and shake roof - filled every spring with ice to last during summer.

Barn - 1916 - used as warehouse - one-story frame bldg. with shake walls and roof.

Women's Bathhouse - 1916 - used as bathhouse and laundry bldg. - one-story portable section frame bldg. with canvas walls and roof.

Men's Bathhouse - 1916 - used as men's bath, lavatory, and boiler room - one-story portable section frame bldg. with canvas walls and roof.

Tennis Court - 1916 - rope netting.

Toilet Building - 1916 - used as men's toilet - one-story portable frame bldg. with canvas walls and roof - seven of this kind of toilet bldg. - two have toilets only and are for women.

Water Tank - 1916 - used as water supply tank - redwood planks - water comes through pipeline from Merced River.

Hikers' Camp Between Merced and Washburn Lake:

Men's Dormitory - 1923 - used as hikers' dormitory - log frame on posts with canvas walls and roof - two of them tents, for men and women.

Dining Room - 1923 - used as dining room and kitchen - log frame on posts with canvas walls and roof.

Washing Place - 1923 - for men and women - tin washbowls, mirrors, and paper towels on log - water gotten from Merced River.

Toilet Building - 1923 - portable section frame bldg. with canvas walls and roof - two of this kind, for men and women.

Chinquapin Group:

Gas Filling Station No. e - n.d. - oil barrels and filling taps for two underground gas tanks at gas and oil station no. 3.

El Portal Train Shed:

Shelter - 1921 - used as shelter for passengers and cars - one-story frame bldg. with open sides - built by Yosemite National Park Co. - cement driveway on west side of shed built 1923. [Burned 1949]

(Pictures and building numbers of these structures may be found in Yosemite National Park Company photo albums in the Yosemite Research Library and Records Center, Yosemite National Park.)

APPENDIX G

Building Inventory, Yosemite National Park

The following building inventory is divided according to major physical districts of the park. It includes only buildings that are still standing. Breaks in the numerical sequence denote structures that have been removed. All buildings are owned by the National Park Service unless otherwise noted. Certain buildings, marked with an asterisk (*), are considered to have marginal historical or architectural values. Although not of National Register quality, they could be useful in local interpretive or educational efforts or serve adaptively for park management or housing needs. It will be noted that there are some discrepancies in construction dates, though usually they involve differences of only one or two years. This may reflect the time span between actual completion dates and the dates of submission of final construction reports. Structures listed or proposed for listing on the National Register of Historic Places are indicated.

A. Yosemite Valley

1	NR	Superintendent's Residence U.S. Army (1912), rem. 1929-30	by Yose Lodge
2-14	NR	Residences, 2 - USA (1911), remodeled 1921 3 - NPS (1937) 4 - USA (1911), remodeled 1921 (moved) 5 - USA (1912), remodeled 1921 (moved) 6 - NPS (1920) 7 - NPS (1920), remodeled 1939 8 - NPS (1920), remodeled 1939 (moved) 9 - NPS (1922) 10-12 - NPS (1922) 13 - NPS (1923) (1914; remodeled 1923?) 14 - NPS (1924), remodeled 1939	NPS res. area

16-21	NR	Residences 16 - NPS (1923? 1926? possibly built 1923, remodeled 1926) (1919? moved and remodeled 1923?) 17 - NPS (1926), remodeled 1932 18 - NPS (1919) 19-20 - NPS (1918) 21 - NPS (1919), altered 1934	NPS res. area
34-37	NR	Residences 34 - NPS (1930) 35-36 - NPS (1938) (36 - 1936?) 37 - NPS (1939)	NPS res. area
39-45	NR	Residences 39-41 - NPS (1927) 42-43 - NPS (1928) 44-45 - NPS (1929)	NPS res. area
46	NR	4-unit apartment NPS (1930)	NPS res. area
47-48	NR	Residences NPS (1931)	NPS res. area
49		Doctor's Residence NPS (1931)	Hospital area
54-55	NR	Girls' Dorms NPS (1923)	NPS res. area
56	NR	Rangers' Club funds donated by Mather (1920-21)	Yose. Village
57	NR	Girls' Club NPS (1923), remodeled 1939	NPS res. area
58-59	NR	Girls' Dorms NPS (1932)	NPS res. area
60	NR	4-unit apartment NPS (1934)	NPS res. area
61-63	NR	Residences NPS (1934)	NPS res. area
64		Nurses' Quarters NPS (1934)	Hospital area
65		Residence NPS (1939)	Hospital area

66-74		Residences 66-67 - NPS (1940), remodeled 1957 and 1958 - NR 68-69 - NPS (1950) 70 - NPS (1951) - NR 71-74 - NPS (1956)	NPS res. area
75-84		Residences NPS (1958)	Upper Tecoya
101-105		Residences 101-103 - NPS (1917) 104 - NPS (1923) 105 - NPS (1924)	Cascades
106 A & B		Residence - A: res., B: dorm NPS (1926)	Arch Rock
107-113	*	Residences (Ahwahnee Row Houses) YNPC (1922-24); owned YP&CC	Camp 17
120	*	Paint shop (former Ind. Vill. cabin) NPS (1931)	Utility area
122, 124 127		Cabins 122 - "flunky cabin," NPS (1920) 124-127 - NPS (1923)	Utility area, Camp 1
225-269		Tent platforms 225-229 - NPS (1950) 230-250 - NPS (1951) 251-258 - YNP Church (1951) 259-269 - NPS (1951)	Camp 6 (Church camp) Camp 19
300	NR	2-stall garage NPS (1929)	Supt.'s res.
301	NR	5-stall garage NPS (1938)	rear res. #3
302	NR	5-stall garage NPS (1933)	rear res. #48
303	NR	7-stall garage NPS (1929)	rear res. #43
304	NR	5-stall garage NPS (1927)	rear res. #41
305	NR	3-stall garage NPS (1919)	rear res. #40

306	NR	Woodshed NPS (1919)	rear res. #21
307	NR	Woodshed NPS (1919)	rear res. #19
308	NR	5-stall garage NPS (1933)	rear res. #45
309	NR	2-stall garage NPS (1924)	rear res. #14
310	NR	2-stall garage NPS (1922)	rear res. #12
311	NR	4-stall garage NPS (1927)	rear res. #11
312	NR	Woodshed NPS (1924)	rear res. #8
313	NR	1-stall garage NPS (1924)	rear res. #6
315	NR	3-stall garage NPS (1920)	Rangers' Club
333		Garage NPS (1917)	Cascades, by res. #101
334		Garage NPS (1917)	Cascades, by res. #102
335		Garage and storage NPS (1917)	Cascades, by res. #103
336		Rock storage room NPS (1917)	Cascades, behind res. #103
337		Garage and storage NPS (1923)	Cascades, by res. #104
338		Garage and storage NPS (1948)	Cascades, by res. #105
400	NR-'87	Comfort station NPS (1934)	Vernal Fall Bridge
401		Comfort station NPS (1927)	Happy Isles

409-416	Comfort stations 409 - NPS (1923); razed 1972 & replaced with new c.s. of concrete blocks constructed by JASU 410 - NPS (1941? 1923?); ditto 411 - NPS (1923); ditto 412-414 - NPS (1924); ditto 416 - NPS (1960)	Camp 14 (Lower Pines)
417-419	Comfort stations 417-418 - NPS (1924); razed 1972 & replaced with new c.s. of concrete blocks constructed by JASU 419 - NPS (1960)	Camp 12 (North Pines)
420	Comfort station JASU (1972)	Camp 12
421-424	Comfort stations 421-422 - NPS (1923) 423-424 - NPS (1924)	Camp 15 (Upper River)
428-432	Comfort stations 428-431 - NPS (1922)	Camp 7 (lower River)
433	Bath trailer (1971)	Camp 6
434-435	Comfort stations NPS (1922)	Camp 6 (employees)
436	Comfort station Chas. D. Joslin (1964)	Yosemite Falls parking area
437	Comfort station NPS (1923); removed 1977?	Camp 19
440-441	Comfort stations NPS (1929)	Camp 4 (Sunnyside)
445	Comfort station R. Hodgson & Sons (1957) - MISSION 66	Village by visitor center
450	Comfort station Malven & Nicklas (1958)	Camp 9
451	Comfort station Malven & Nicklas (1958)	Camp 9

452		Comfort station Malven & Nicklas (1958)	Camp 9
453-462		Comfort stations DeFalco Construction Co. (1968? 1969?)	Camp 11 (Upper Pines)
500		Chlorinator House NPS (1948)	Vernal Fall
500A		Chlorinator House NPS (1948)	Nevada Fall
501		Pumphouse NPS (1931)	Spring intake
502		Storage NPS (1946; moved to present location 1952; originally constructed for Chinquapin BRC)	NPS maint. area
503		Sewage pumphouse #4 (#?) NPS (1924); rased and replaced 1972 by COAC, Inc.	Camp 12
504		Sewage pumphouse #3 NPS (1922); rased and replaced 1972 by COAC, Inc.	Camp 7
505		Sewage Pumphouse NPS (1922); rased and replaced 1972 by COAC, Inc.	Yosemite Lodge
506		Substation control house NPS (1931)	Ahwahnee Hotel
507		Standby electrical plant NPS (1947)	Lewis Memorial Hospital
508		Meter house NPS (1931)	Camp 4 (Camp 8?)
509	NR	Transformer house NPS (1920)	by Rangers' Club
516		Equipment shed NPS (1921)	NPS utility area by corral
517		Storage constructed by U.S. Navy (1943); relocated 1946 from U.S. Conv. Hosp. at Ahwahnee Hotel	NPS utility area back of #516

518		Equipment shed NPS (1920)	NPS utility area
519		Equipment shed NPS (1926)	NPS utility area
520		Storage shed (1910)	NPS utility area
521		Storage shed NPS (1918)	NPS utility area west of sharpening shed
522		Cement storage NPS (1928)	NPS utility area back of sharpening shed
523		Tool sharpening shed NPS (1928)	NPS utility area
524		Sign storage U.S. Navy (1943); relocated from U.S. Conv. Hosp. 1946	NPS utility area
526		Equipment shed NPS (1932)	NPS utility area
527	NR-'87	Utility building NPS (1935)	NPS utility area
529		Warehouse NPS (1916) - removed? Possibly now replacement storage (1973) - barn	NPS utility area
530		Supply warehouse NPS (1916) - 3 offices added 1974	NPS utility area
531		Gas station NPS (1943)	NPS utility area
533		Storage (former mess hall) NPS (1920)	NPS utility area
534		Storage NPS (1916)	NPS utility area
535		Comfort station NPS (1924); originally for storage; converted to c.s. 1958	Utility area, Camp 1

537		Electric plant NPS (1939)	NPS utility area
540		Sewage disposal plant NPS (1930); remodeled 1938; abandoned 1977	Bridalveil Fall
542		Pumphouse NPS (1938)	by disposal plant
542A		Lime storage NPS (1938)	by disposal plant
542B		Primary digester NPS (1957)	by disposal plant
544		Pumphouse NPS (1945)	Road oil mixing plant
454		Screen shelter NPS (1945)	near dam, Yosemite power plant
546	NR	Powerhouse NPS (1918)	Cascades
547		Valve shelter NPS (1940)	by wood stave pipeline, power plant
548		Storage CCC (1940)	near pipeline, power plant
549		Stave storage NPS (1940)	Cascades
550		Well Station No. 1 A&W Plumbing (1974)	Yosemite Lodge
551		Standby power building NPS (n.d.)	Yosemite Lodge
552		Campground office NPS (n.d.); moved from Wawona, 1961; former buiding #4093, storage shed (Baker), South Wawona	Yosemite Valley?
559		Sanitation office (n.d.)	NPS utility area
560		Forestry warehouse (n.d.)	NPS utility area

575	NR	Administration building NPS (1924)	Village
576	NR	Valley District building (old museum) NPS (1925); converted from museum to offices in 1967, after completion of visitor center	Village
577		Jail NPS (1927); converted to rescue cache & morgue in 1974	NPS utility area
580	NR	Chapel Ca. St. Sunday Sch. Assoc. (1879) moved and remodeled 1901	Old Village area
583	NR	Post office private contractor (1924); rented to Post Office Department; owned by NPS since 1944	Village
584		Entrance kiosk NPS (1961); original building #584 constructed 1926; demolished 1961 and reconstructed	Arch Rock
585		North station NPS (1926); moved to El Portal open storage area in 1977	Arch Rock
586		South station NPS (1926)	Arch Rock
587		Piano storage Owned, constructed by YNP Church (1950)	Church bowl
588		Piano storage Owned, constructed YNP Church (1950)	Church bowl
589		Storage (n.d.)	Church bowl
592		Post office employees' garage Owned, constructed by Post Office Department (1957)	Village

593		Post office duplex (ca. 1956)	Village
593 (?)		Amphitheater NPS (n.d.)	Lower River Campground
594		Amphitheater (NPS (n.d.))	Lower Pines Campground
597	*	Leonard Cabin (n.d., early 1900s)	Little Yosemite Valley
598		Visitor center NPS (1967)	Village
599		Kiosks	Campgrounds
599 (?)		Reservations office NPS (1980)	Curry parking area near orchard
601		Comfort station NPS (1924); maintained by Y)&CC	Camp 6
602-606		Comfort station NPS (1924); maintained by YP&CC; #605 razed & replaced by YP&CC, (n.d.)	Camp 16
607		Lewis Memorial Hospital NPS (1929); additions in 1953, 1960-61, 1973-74	Hospital area
608		Isolation ward NPS (pre-1929, possibly 1926)	Hospital area
609	NR	LeConte Memorial Lodge Sierra Club (1903); dismantled, moved, and rebuilt (1919)	Across from Camp 16
610		Pit privy NPS (1930)	By LeConte Memorial Lodge
611		Carport and bike port R. Pederson & Sons (1973)	Behind hospital
625	*	Water gauging station Owned, maintained jointly by USGS, Water Resources Division & NPS; const. NPS (1915), destroyed 1975 and replaced with smaller structure	Happy Isles

627	*	Water gauging station Owned, constructed by USGS (1916); maintained jointly by USGS, DWR, & NPS	Pohono Bridge
628	*	Nature Center (old fish hatchery) St. Department of Fish & Game (1927-28); remodeled 1957	Happy Isles
636	NR	Residence (teacherage) Owned, constructed by Mariposa County Unified School District (1928)	NPS res. area
637	NR	Residence (bus driver) Owned, constructed by Mariposa County Unified School District (1937)	NPS res. area
638	NR	3-stall garage Owned, constructed by Mariposa County Unified School District (1937)	NPS res. area
642		Elementary school Owned by U.S. Office of Education; operated by Mariposa County Unified School District; constructed by Office of Education (1955)	NPS res. area
643		3-apartment residence (teacherage) Operated by Mariposa County Unified School District (1958)	Upper Tecoya
650-652		Residences (Pacific Telephone & Telegraph) Owned by PT&T; constructed bt Berry Construction Co. (1957)	Upper Tecoya
653		Pacific Telephone & Telegraph office Owned, constructed by PT&T (1956)	NPS utility area
655		Toll terminal building Owned, constructed by PT&T (1956)	Turtleback Dome
656		Toll repeater building Owned, constructed by PT&T (1956)	Sentinel Dome
657		Toll station radio building Owned, constructed by PT&T (1956); given to NPS	Yosemite Creek
900	NR	Ansel Adams Gallery (old Best's Studio) Best's Studio, Inc. (1925)	Village

902	NR	Duplex residence Best's Studio, Inc. (1925)	Village
903	NR	3-stall garage and storage Best's Studio, Inc. (1925)	Village
904	NR	Duplex residence Best's Studio, Inc. (1925)	Village
918		Degnan dormitory (Lost Arrow dorm) Degnan-Donohoe (1949)	Village
919		Comfort station - removed?	Old Village
1001		Residence Owned by YP&CC, constructed by Phillsbury's (1925), four portable cabins joined together and sealed	Village
1002		Residence Owned by YP&CC, constructed by Phillsbury's (1925), three portable cabins	Village
1003		Residence Owned by YP&CC, constructed by Phillsbury's (1925)	Village
1005	NR	Yosemite Art Activity Center (Pohono Studio) Constructed by Boysen (1925)	Village

B. El Portal

700	*	Residence Bariod Division, National Lead Co. (1929)	Yosemite Research Center
701	*	1-stall garage National Lead Co. (1929 or early 1930s)	Yosemite Research Center by res. #700
702	*	Laboratory (former ranger office) National Lead Co. (1929 or early 1930s)	Yosemite Research Center near res. #700
703-705	*	Residences National Lead Co. (1929)	NPS res. area Rancheria Flat

707		Laundry and c.s. NPS (1960)	Trailer village
711, 713-717, 719-721, 723, 726-728, 730-734, 737-738		Residences NPS (1960-61)	NPS res. area Rancheria Flat
756		Sewage disposal plant NPS (1961)	Maintenance area near res. area
757		Chlorinator house NPS (1961)	Maintenance area near res. area
758		Water pumphouse (n.d.); remodeled by NPS (1959)	Maintenance area
759		1-stall fire truck garage Constructed by citizens of El Portal (1960)	Commercial area
760		Repair garage El Portal Mining Co. (1949); modified as maintenance shop, NPS (1978)	Commercial area
761	*	Grocery store and residence YVRR Co. (1934); purchased by NPS, 1958	Commercial area
762	*	Hotel YVRR Co. (1932); purchased by NPS, 1958	Commercial area
763		2-stall garage El Portal Mining Co.? (1952); purchased by NPS, 1958	Commercial area by hotel
764		Restaurant and bar El Portal Mining Co.? (1948); purchased by NPS, 1958	Commercial area
765-776		Motel cabins 765-769, 775-776 - (1948) 771-774 - (1950) 770 - (1955) El Portal Mining Co.; purchased 1958	Commercial area

777		Storage (n.d.)	Commercial area
778		Transportation exhibit shelter NPS (1964)	Commercial area
779	NR	Bagby water tanks YVRR (1907)	Commercial area
779A	NR	Bagby stationhouse YVRR (1907)	Commercial area
780		Incinerator NPS (1962); converted to transfer station, 1973	Maintenance area
781		Incinerator office NPS (1962); converted to transfer office, 1973	Maintenance area by incinerator
782		Storage NPS (1962); converted to transfer storage, 1973	Maintenance area by incinerator
783		Pumphouse NPS (1975); wastewater treatment plant, 1977	Maintenance area
784		Carroll Clark Community Hall El Portal Community (VFW) (1954); former VFW community building; taken over by NPS, 1980	Commercial area
786		Fire (Chevron) dorm (n.d.); taken over from YP&CC, 1981	Commercial area
791	NR	Turntable YVRR (1907)	Commercial area

C. Mather

2000	*	Ranger station/residence NPS, PWA (1934)	Mather
2002		4-stall garage NPS, CCC (1935)	By ranger station
2003		Pumphouse NPS (1936)	By ranger station

2004		Barn NPS, CCC (1940)	Behind ranger station
2005		Storage (old cookhouse and quarters) NPS, CCC (1935)	Mather
2006		Bunkhouse NPS (1927?); former Aspen Valley ranger station; moved to Mather 1964	Mather
2014-2015		Tent platforms NPS (1959)	Mather ranger station
2100	*	Mess hall & dorm (duplex) City of San Francisco (1935)	Hetch Hetchy, north building of 2, south side Quarry Road
2101	*	Ranger station (duplex) City of San Francisco (1935); former Guest Cottage	Hetch Hetchy, south of building of 2
2103		Sewage pumphouse NPS (1934)	Hetch Hetchy, across from comfort station
2104	NR-'87	Comfort station, public NPS, CCC (1934)	Hetch Hetchy
2200	*	Guard station NPS (1934)	Miguel Meadow
2201		Barn NPS (1934) The building currently used as a barn at Miguel Meadows is actually a cabin built by Miguel Errera about 1890. This is possibly the last building still in use from the cattle and sheep raising period in the high country. The cabin was converted to a barn in the late 1950s. The location of the 1934 structure is unclear.	Miguel Meadow
2202		Woodshed NPS, CCC (1935)	Miguel Meadow by #2200
2204		Storage building NPS, CCC (1935)	Miguel Meadow (east)
no #		Storage building San Francisco PUC (1958), owned by City of San Francisco	Lake Eleanor Road - Gravel Pit Lake Road

2206		Fire lookout Owned, constructed by USFS and NPS (1963)	North Mountain
2207		Pit toilet Owned, constructed by USFS and NPS (1963)	North Mountain by fire lookout
2208		Utility Building Owned, constructed by USFS and NPS (1963)	North Mountain by fire lookout
2300	NR-'87	Frog Creek cabin NPS, CCC (1936)	Frog Creek near Lake Eleanor
2400		Packer shack City of San Francisco (1921); removed 1970; number of existing structure unknown	Lake Eleanor Road - Jack Main Canyon Trail
2450	NR-'87	Patrol cabin City of San Francisco (1945)	Vernon Lake
no #	NR-'87	Patrol cabin State of California DWR (1947)	Sachse Springs

D. Tuolumne Meadows

658		Toll station radio building Pacific Telephone & Telegraph (1956); given to NPS	Tuolumne Meadows
3000	NR	Ranger station NPS (1924)	Tuolumne Meadows on road to lodge
3001		Naturalist's cabin NPS (1922)	Tuolumne Meadows near ranger station
3002		Patrol cabin NPS (1922)	Tuolumne Meadows
3003		Barn NPS (1924)	Tuolumne Meadows
3004		Saddle room NPS (1930)	Tuolumne Meadows
3005	NR	Contact station NPS, CCC (1936)	Tuolumne Meadows on road near store

3010	NR	Mountaineering shop (former mess hall) NPS, CCC (1934) (visitor center function relocated here in 1980)	Tuolumne Meadows utility area
3011	NR	Cabin NPS (1934)	Tuolumne Meadows
3012	NR	Cabin NPS (1934)	Tuolumne Meadows by #3011
3013	NR	Cabin NPS (1934)	Tuolumne Meadows by #3012
3014	NR	Cabin NPS (1934)	Tuolumne Meadows by #3013
3015	NR	Shower and toilet NPS (1934)	Tuolumne Meadows by #3014
3016		Gas and oil shelter NPS (1934); rebuilt 1950	Tuolumne Meadows
3017		Quarters (original sewage pumphouse) NPS (1939); remodeled to seasonal residence 1975	Tuolumne Meadows utility area
3018		Storage shed NPS (1939)	Tuolumne Meadows utility area
3019		Washroom NPS (1934)	Tuolumne Meadows utility area
3020		Comfort station NPS (1926)	Tuolumne Meadows near ranger station
3021	NR	Comfort station NPS (1934)	East end of campground
3022	NR	Comfort station NPS (1934)	3d from east end of campground
3023	NR	Comfort station NPS (1934)	5th from east end of campground
3024	NR	Comfort station NPS (1931)	7th from east end of campground
3028		Gas pump station NPS (1950); rebuilt 1986	Tuolumne Meadows near barn

3029-3041		Pit privies NPS (1930-53)	Tuolumne Meadows campground
3042-3047		Tent platorms 3042-44 - NPS (1971) 3045-57 - NPS (1971)	Tuolumne Meadows near ranger station
3048		Tent platform - Church YNP Church (1946)	Tuolumne Meadows church camp
3052-3053		Tent platforms	Tuolumne Meadows camp
3054-3067		Tent platforms NPS (1971)	Tuolumne Meadows utility area
3070-3075		Tent platforms NPS (1930-40)	Tuolumne Meadows utility area
3076		Comfort station NPS (1960)	Tuolumne Meadows campground 2d from east end
3077		Comfort station NPS (1960)	Tuolumne Meadows campground 4th from east end
3078		Comfort station NPS (1960)	Tuolumne Meadows campground 6th from east end
3079		Comfort station NPS (1960)	Tuolumne Meadows campground
3080		Comfort station NPS (1972)	Near YP&CC stables
3081 (?)		Sewage disposal plant (n.d.) - removed?	Tuolumne Meadows
3081	NR	Parsons Memorial Lodge Sierra Club (1915)	Tuolumne Meadows
3082 (?)		Bathhouse (n.d.) - removed?	Tuolumne Meadows
3082	NR	McCauley cabin John McCauley (1902)	Tuolumne Meadows
no #		Bathhouse NPS (1964)	Tuolumne Meadows seasonal housing area

3112-3114		Comfort station Edgar A. Girard (1964)	Tenaya Lake campground
3200	NR	Ranger station NPS (1931)	Tioga Pass
3201		Checking kiosk NPS (1940?) - does not resemble present structure (ca. 1961?)	Tioga Pass
3203	NR	Comfort station NPS, CCC (1934)	Tioga Pass
3400	NR-'87	Ranger station/patrol cabin State of California & NPS (1927)	Merced Lake
3450	NR-'87	Snow Creek cabin Curry & Tressider (1929)	Tenaya Zig Zag Trail near Snow Creek
3501	NR-'87	Snow survey cabin St. DWR (1947)	Snow Flat

E. Wawona

654		Yosemite Essex building Pacific Telephone & Telegraph (1956)	Wawona
4000	NR-'87	Ranger station/residence NPS, PWA (1934)	Chilnualna Road
4001	NR-'87	Ranger residence NPS, CCC (1938)	Chilnualna Road
4002		Ranger office (old Alder Creek fee collection cabin); NPS (1924); moved to area of #4000 ca. 1934 and then to behind #4027 in 1970	Mike Adams's office, 1971
4003	*	Residence (original CCC mess hall) NPS, CCC (1936); remodeled 1940, 1953	On hill
4004		Dormitory (n.d.)	Maintenance area
4008	*	Teacherage & school NPS, CCC (1937)	Wawona

4020	*	BRC repair garage (old firehouse & office) NPS, CCC (1934)	Maintenance area (old CCC camp)
4023	*	4-stall garage (snow plow shed) NPS, CCC (1934)	Maintenance area (old CCC camp)
4025	*	7-stall garage & light plant NPS, CCC (1934)	Maintenance area (old CCC camp)
4027	*	Office (old ECW office; now Wawona district ranger headquarters) NPS, CCC (1934)	Maintenance area (old CCC camp)
4031		Quonset storage CCC (1934)	Maintenance area (old CCC camp)
4038		Residence - Abston (1947) - purchased by NPS in 1972	Wawona
4039		Tent platform - single	Behind #4002
4040		Tent platform - single	Behind #4003
4041		Tent platform	Maintenance area (barn)
4042		Residence - Carter & Reed (1968)	Wawona
4043		Residence - Larke Assoc. (1949)	Wawona
4044		Saddle room NPS (1947); originally constructed as light plant shelter (#4602) at South Entrance ranger duplex; moved to Wawona dn converted to saddle room in 1953	Wawona (near barn)
4045		Residence - Mee (1946)	Section 35
4046		Residence - Mansfield (1955)	Section 35
4047		Residence - Walker (n.d.)	Section 35
4048		Residence (storage) - Fancher or Sierra Club? (n.d.)	Section 35

4049	Residence - Whitman (n.d.)	Section 35
4050	2-stall garage NPS, CCC (1935)	Behind #4000
4052	Equipment shed NPS, CCC (1934)	On hill across from #4003
4053	Gas and oil shelter NPS (1949); moved to utility area in 1973	Utility area by #4052
4054	Storage shed NPS, CCC (1934)	Utility area on hill
4055	Incinerator NPS (1934)	On hill
4056	Barn NPS (1941)	Utility area near #4003
4057	Woodshed & 2-stall garage NPS (1938)	Schoolhouse
4058	Sewage pumphouse NPS (1934)	Big Creek
4060	Woodshed NPS (1940)	Behind #4003
4061	Comfort station NPS (1951) (1953?)	Wawona campground
4062	Comfort station NPS (1951)	Wawona campground Cunningham Flat
4063	Comfort station NPS (1951)	Wawona campground Interm. section
4064	Comfort station NPS (1952)	Camp A.E. Wood
4065	Residence (office) - Tomik (1955)	Section 35
4066	Comfort station NPS (1953)	Camp A.E. Wood
4067	Comfort station NPS (1958)	Camp A.E. Wood center

4068	Chlorinator house NPS (1959)	End of Forest Drive
4069	3-stall garage & storage NPS (1963)	Rear of residence #4001
4070	Residence - Gorr (ca. 1949)	Section 35
4073	Residence - Greening (ca. 1950)	Section 35
4074	Residence - Anderson (ca. 1960)	Section 35
4075	Residence - Teunis (ca. 1950)	Section 35
4076	Residence - Teunis (ca. 1950)	Section 35
4077	Residence - Culver (ca. 1960)	Section 35
4078	Residence - Hart (ca. 1955)	Section 35
4079 (?)	Tent platform (n.d)	Utility area
4079	Residence _ Baublitz Baublitz (ca. mid-1950s)	Wawona Redwoods #21
4080	Pumphouse W.F. Whitman? (1963)	Section 35 rear of #4049
4081	Storage shed Whitman? (n.d.)	Section 35 rear of #4049
4082	1-stall garage Whitman? (n.d.)	Section 35 rear of #4049
4083	Water tank building Whitman? (n.d.)	Section 35 rear of #4049
4084	Residence - Cushman (ca. 1950?)	South Wawona
4085	1-stall garage (n.d.)	South Wawona rear of #4084

4086		Pumphouse Cushman (1963)	South Wawona rear of #4084
4087		Residence - Thompson Parson (n.d.)	South Wawona
4088		Garage (n.d.)	South Wawona by #4087
4089		Pumphouse - Mansfield NPS (1963)	Service for #4046
4090		Pumphouse - Walker NPS (1963)	Service for #4047
4091		Pumphouse - Francher NPS (1963)	Service for #4048
4092		Residence - Baker (n.d.)	Wawona
4093		Storage shed (n.d.)	Wawona
4094		Residence - Hickok (ca. 1955)	Section 35
4095		Residence - Fleming (ca. 1965)	Section 35
4096		Residence - Byers (ca. 1965)	Section 35
4097		Residence - Byers (ca. 1965)	Section 35
4098		Residence - Byers (ca. 1970)	Section 35
4099		Bathhouse NPS (1964)	Wawona
4100	*	Wawona wagon shop (gray barn) Wawona Hotel Co. (1920); restored by NPS in 1959	PYHC
4101	NR	Hodgdon homestead cabin J. Hodgdon (1879); moved from Aspen Valley to Wawona in 1959	PYHC

4102	NR	Wells Fargo office (Yosemite Transportation Co. Office) YVRR (1910); moved from Yosemite Valley in 1959	PYHC
4103		Wells Fargo utility building (1910? 1912?); moved 1960	PYHC
4104	NR	Army cabin (acting superintendent) USA (1904); moved from Yosemite Valley in 1960	PYHC
4105		Army tack room USA (1917); moved from Yosemite Valley in 1960	PYHC
4106		Crane Flat ranger cabin USA (1915); moved 1959	PYHC
4107		Cuneo cabin Thomas Hope (1933); moved from Cuneo Ranch, 1960	PYHC
4108		Pit toilet NPS (1952); moved from Yosemite Valley in 1960	PYHC
4109		Pit toilet NPS (1952); moved from Yosemite Valley in 1960	PYHC
4110		Anderson cabin George Anderson (1876); moved from Foresta in 1961	PYHC
4111		Jail (former powder cache and morgue) Jim Degnan? (1880?)	PYHC
4112	NR	Artist's cabin (Jorgensen studio) (former #50 - employee residence) Jorgensen (1900); remodeled 1934	PYHC
4113		Wagon shelter NPS (1962)	PYHC
4114		Blacksmith shop (n.d.); moved from Madera in 1963	PYHC
4115-4129		Tent frames NPS (n.d.)	?

4130-4131	Tent frames NPS (n.d.)	?
4131	Wagon shop (former Chinese laundry and plumbing shop) Wawona Hotel Co. (1917)	PYHC
4135	Former Hungry Bear restaurant Bliss (ca. 1975)	Section 35
4145	Residence - Kuntz (n.d.)	Section 35
4146	Residence - Pattimore (ca. 1960)	Section 35
4147	Residence - Bruce (ca. 1955))	Section 35
4148	Residence - Fowler (1967)	Section 35
4149	Residence - Fowler (1970)	Section 35
4151	Residence - Krahenbuhl (ca. 1968); owner's residence added on to guest cabin dating from 1942	Section 35
4152	Duplex - May (ca. 1963)	Section 35
4153	Residence - May (ca. 1964)	Section 35
4154	Residence - Doane (ca. 1950)	Section 35
4166	Residence - Carhart (n.d.)	Section 35
4170	Residence - Comfort (n.d.)	Section 35
4175	Residence - Bliss (n.d.)	Section 35
4401	Equipment storage (slaughterhouse) Wawona Hotel Co. (1929)	Wawona Hotel

4414	NR	Soda & curio store (former Hill Studio - Pavilion) Wawona Hotel Co.? (1886); remodeled 1968	Wawona Hotel
4416	NR	Sequoia Hotel Wawona Hotel Co. (1917)	Wawona Hotel
4417	NR	Wawona Hotel Wawona Hotel Co., Washburn brothers (1879)	Wawona Hotel
4418	NR	Little Brown Building (Moore Cottage) Wawona Hotel Co. (pre-1894)	Wawona Hotel
4419	NR	Long Brown Building (Washburn Cottage) Wawona Hotel Co. (ca. 1899)	Wawona Hotel
4420	NR	Long White Building (Clark Cottage) Washburn brothers (1876)	Wawona Hotel
4421	NR	Little White Cottage (Manager's Residence) Wawona Hotel Co. (1884)	Wawona Hotel
4422	NR	Annex Wawona Hotel Co. (1917)	Wawona Hotel
4423		Barn NPS (1932); constructed for Wawona Hotel Co. prior to acquisition of Wawona property in exchange for right-of-way for Highway 41 through then existing barn	PYHC
4433		Shed Wawona Hotel Co. (1928?)	Wawona Hotel
4436		Service station (1955)	Wawona Hotel
4437		Store and gift shop (n.d.)	Wawona Hotel
4439		Cabin - Kissler Kessler? (n.d.)	Section 35
4440		Cabin Kessler? (n.d.)	Section 35

4441	Cabin - Kissler Kessler? (n.d.)	Section 35
4442	Cabin Kessler? (n.d.)	Section 35
4443 a & b	Duplex Kessler? (n.d.)	Section
4444	Service building Kessler? (n.d.)	Section 35
4445	Pumphouse Kessler? (n.d.)	Section 35
4446	Residence Kessler? (n.d.)	Section 35
4447	Cabin Kessler? (n.d.)	Section 35
4448	Linen roome Kessler? (n.d.)	Section 35
4449	Cabin Kessler? (n.d.)	Section 35
4450	Garage Kessler? (n.d.)	Section 35
4451	Cabin Kessler? (n.d.)	Section 35
4452	Cabin Kessler? (n.d.)	Section 35
4453	Cabin Kessler? (n.d.)	Section 35

Federally owned properties in Section 35 Retained under Reservation of Use and Occupancy as of January 1980:

no #s	Residence - Hawkes (1973)	Section 35
	Residence - Morgan (1968)	Section 35
	Residence - Ketchum (ca. 1965)	Section 35
	Residence - Romero (n.d.); also garage, shop building, storage building, 3 mobile homes	Section 35
	Residence - Oliver (n.d.)	Section 35
	Residence - Romero (n.d.)	Section 35
	Residence - Bliss (ca. 1968)	Section 35
	Residence - Edelstein (ca. 1965)	Section 35
	Residence - Hodgkinson (ca. 1960)	Section 35
	Residence - Curnow (ca. 1965)	Section 35
	Residence - Nishkian (ca. 1950)	Section 35
	Residence - Fahlen (ca. 1950)	Section 35
	Residence - Hunter (ca. 1965)	Section 35
	Residence - Paltenghi (ca. 1968)	Section 35
	Main building - Moore duplex (ca. 1965), residence, restroom building, pumphouse, garage, residence & laundry building	Section 35
	Residence - Moore (ca. 1950); plus shop & storage building, hardware & office building, two lumber storage buildings	Section 35

Residence - Berry (1945)	Section 35
Residence - Brown (1973)	Section 35
Residence - Dalbey (1964)	Section 35
Residence - Davis (ca. 1955)	Section 35
Residence - Cate (ca. 1950)	Section 35
Residence - Conn (ca. 1959)	Section 35
Residence - Hunt (ca. 1965)	Section 35
Residence - Cardella (1961)	Section 35
Residence - Hunter (ca. 1962)	Section 35
Residence - McNamara (ca. 1960)	Section 35
Residence - Coleston (1973)	Section 35
Residence - Moon (ca. 1960)	Section 35
Residence - Williamson (ca. 1960)	Section 35
Residence - Savage (ca. 1955); plus guest house	Section 35
Residence - Marks (ca. 1958)	Section 35
Residence - Wiley (ca. 1966)	Section 35
Residence - Johnson (ca. 1970)	Section 35

Residence - James (ca. 1943)	Section 35
Residence - Love (ca. 1965)	Section 35
Residence - Crews (ca. 1968)	Section 35
Residence - Kline (ca. 1965)	Section 35
Residence - Wright (ca. 1970)	Section 35
Residence - Walling (ca. 1970)	Section 35
Residence - Nachtigal (ca. 1955)	Section 35
Residence - Putnam (ca. 1965)	Section 35
Residence - Stenzel (ca. 1970)	Section 35
Residence - Simmons (ca. 1965)	Section 35
Residence - Vincent (ca. 1972)	Section 35
Residence - Livingston (1973)	Section 35
Residence - Darnall (ca. 1975)	Section 35
Residence - Bray (ca. 1970)	Section 35
Residence - Jobe (ca. 1960)	Section 35
Residence - Hixson (ca. 1964)	Section 35
Residence - Bickston (ca. 1970)	Section 35

Residence - Boyer (ca. 1960)	Section 35
Residence - Imbler (ca. 1960)	Section 35
Residence - Maxwell (ca. 1965)	Section 35
Residence - Eaton (ca. 1969)	Section 35
Residence - Ottonello (ca. 1970); plus swimming pool	Section 35
Residence - Novak (ca. 1965)	Section 35
Residence - Madden (ca. 1965)	Section 35
Residence - Stultz (ca. 1960)	Section 35
Residence - Minch (ca. 1960)	Section 35
Residence - Sanders (ca. 1955)	Section 35
Residence - Zipser (ca. 1974)	Section 35
Residence - Kaiser (ca. 1968)	Section 35
Residence - Cornell (ca. 1970)	Section 35
Residence - Dull (ca. 1972)	Section 35
Residence - Soulanille (ca. 1972)	Section 35
Residence - Trimmer (ca. 1974)	Section 35
Residence - Williamson (ca. 1968); plus guest house	Section 35

		Residence - Landsnaes (ca. 1972)	Section 35
		Residence - Comfort (ca. 1930)	Section 35
		Residence - James (ca. 1960)	Section 35
		Residence - Blanchard (1969)	Section 35
		Residence - McCray (1964)	Section 35
		Residence - Olmstead (1971)	Section 35
		Residence - McKinsey (1975)	Section 35
		Residence - Flowers (1974)	Section 35
		Residence - Flowers (ca. 1970)	Section 35
		Residence - Stockton (ca. 1945); plus guest house	Section 35
		Residence - Nagy (ca. 1971)	Section 35
		Residence - Downey (ca. 1968)	Section 35
		Residence - Swineford (ca. 1970)	Section 35
4600	NR-'87	Ranger residence - duplex NPS, PWA (1934)	South Entrance
4601		3-stall garage NPS, CCC (1935)	South Entrance behind #4600
4604	NR-'87	Office (former checking kiosk) NPS, PWA (1934)	South Entrance
4605		Checking kiosk NPS (ca. 1958)	South Entrance

4606	NR-'87	Comfort station NPS, PWA (1934)	South Entrance
4607		A-V shelter (n.d.)	South Entrance
4702		Comfort station (1978?)	Mariposa Grove tram parking area
4725	NR	Museum (Galen Clark cabin) NPS (1930)	Mariposa Grove
4726	NR-'87	Comfort station NPS, PWA (1931)	Mariposa Grove
4737-4741		Tent platforms NPS (1940); moved to Wawona, n.d.	Mariposa Grove
4800	NR-'87	Ranger patrol cabin State of California & NPS (1931)	Buck Camp
4801		Saddle room State of California & NPS (1931)	Buck Camp
4820		Insect control lab (former mess hall) NPS (1935)	Eight Mile

F. Chinquapin to Glacier Point

5000	NR-'87	Ranger station NPS, PWA (1934)	Chinquapin
5001		4-stall garage NPS (1935)	Chinquapin behind #5000
5003		Gas pump shelter NPS (1934)	Chinquapin north of #5000
5004		Comfort station NPS, PWA (1933)	Chinquapin east of #5000
5005		Barn NPS (1924)	Chinquapin west of #5000
5050		Gas station and lunch room YP&CC (1933)	Chinquapin
5051		Light plant YP&CC (1933)	Chinquapin

5100		Ranger station NPS (1939)	Badger Pass Ski area
5102		Storage shed NPS (1971)	Badger Pass
5103		First Aid building (n.d.); moved from Foresta in 1969	Badger Pass ski area
5104		Garbage can storage (n.d.)	Badger Pass
5110	NR-'87	Ostrander Lake ski hut NPS, CCC (1940)	Ostrander Lake
5150		Ski lodgw YP&CC (1935)	Badger Pass
5151		Ski lift power house YP&CC (1935)	Badger Pass
5200		Ranger station NPS (1931)	Glacier Point
5201		Naturalist's cabin NPS (1931)	Glacier Point
5202-5204		Tent platforms - double NPS (1950)	Glacier Point campground
5205		Bathhouse (n.d.)	Glacier Point
5210		Comfort station NPS, PWA (1934); converted to residence	Glacier Point
5212	NR	Naturalist's Lookout NPS (1925)	Glacier Point
5300	NR-'87	Fire lookout NPS (1934)	Hennes Ridge
5312-5313		Tent platform - double NPS (1958)	Hennes Ridge
5314		Cabin (1958?)	Hennes Ridge
5315		Comfort station NPS (1958)	Hennes Ridge east end

5316		Comfort station (1958?)	Hennes Ridge 2d from east
5317		Comfort station (1958?)	Hennes Ridge 3d from east
5318		Comfort station (1958?)	Hennes Ridge 4th from east
5319		Bathhouse NPS (1958)	Bridalveil campground
5321	NR	McGurk Cabin McGurk (1895-97)	McGurk Meadow

G. Foresta

5400		Residence - Hummer (n.d.)	Foresta
5401		Residence - Gunderson (n.d.)	Foresta
5403		Employee residence - Haglund (n.d.)	Foresta
5405		Residence - Guy (1956)	Foresta
5406		Residence - Tate (n.d.)	Foresta
5407		Barn (small) (n.d.)	Big Meadow/ Foresta
5408		Barn (large) (n.d.)	Big Meadow/ Foresta
5410		Guest house - Butler (n.d.)	Foresta

H. Crane Flat to Hodgdon

6000		Ranger station NPS (1940)	Crane Flat
6007		Generator shed NPS (1940)	Crane Flat

6008		Storage building NPS (1940)	Crane Flat
6010		4-stall garage NPS (1940)	Crane Flat
6012		Light plant NPS (1940)	Crane Flat
6013	*	BRC storage NPS, CCC (1934); converted to bathhouse by YI, 1970s	Crane Flat BRC
6014	*	BRC camp mess hall NPS (1946); remodeled 1951	Crane Flat BRC
6015	*	BRC camp barracks NPS (1946); remodeled 1952, used as dorm by YI	Crane Flat BRC
6016	*	BRC camp barracks and office NPS (1946); remodeled 1984, used as dorm by YI	Crane Flat BRC
6017	*	Oil house & light plant NPS (1934); remodeled 1980s, used as classroom by YI	Crane Flat BRC camp (YI)
6018	*	BRC camp office (former shower house) NPS (1946)	Crane Flat BRC camp (YI)
6020	*	BRC camp cook's quarters (?); converted to staff cabin by YI	Crane Flat BRC camp (YI)
6024	*	BRC shower	Crane Flat BRC camp (YI)
6025		Barracks, portable plywood	Crane Flat BRC camp
6027-6029		Victory huts	Crane Flat BRC camp
6030-6034		Tent platforms NPS (1950)	Crane Flat
6038		Ranger station Edgar A. Girard (1964)	Crane Flat campground

6039	Comfort station Edgar A. Girard (1964)	Crane Flat campground between loops A & B
6040	Comfort station Edgar A. Girard (1964)	Crane Flat campground between loops B & C
6041	Comfort station Edgar A. Girard (1964)	Crane Flat campground west end loop D
6042	Comfort station Edgar A. Girard (1964)	Crane Flat campground east end loop D
6043	Comfort station Edgar A. Girard (1964)	Crane Flat campground loop E
6100	Residence - Cuneo Cuneo (1940)	Carl Inn, near Hodgdon Meadow on old Big Oak Flat Road
6110	Entrance kiosk, east NPS (1966)	Hodgdon Meadow - new Big Oak Flat Road entrance
6111	Entrance kiosk, west NPS (1966)	Hodgdon Meadow - new Big Oak Flat Road entrance
6112	Entrance office NPS (1966)	Hodgdon Meadow - new Big Oak Flat Road entrance
6113	Comfort station NPS (1966)	Hodgdon Meadow - new Big Oak Flat Road entrance
6114	4-unit apartment NPS (1966)	Hodgdon res. area
6118	Residence NPS (1966)	Hodgdon res. area 1st on right
6119	Residence NPS (1966)	Hodgdon res. area 2d on right
6120	Residence NPS (1966)	Hodgdon res. area 3d on right
6121	Residence NPS (1966)	Hodgdon res. area 4th on right

6123		Utility building NPS (1966)	Hodgdon Meadow near res. area
6124		Comfort station Varringer & Betke (1964)	Hodgdon Meadow campground
6125		Comfort station Varringer & Betke (1964)	Hodgdon Meadow south end
6126		Bathhouse (n.d.)	Hodgdon Meadow res. area
6127		Tent platform (n.d.)	Hodgdon Meadow res. area
6128		Fire barracks NPS (1969)	Hodgdon Meadow
6129		Office & contact station (1966?)	New Big Oak Flat Road entrance area
6130-6135		Tent houses NPS (1968)	Hodgdon Meadow
6136		Mather District Office NPS (1970)	New Big Oak Flat Road entrance
6137		Bathhouse NPS (n.d.)	Hodgdon Meadow

I. Crane Flat to White Wolf

6200	NR	Ranger station NPS (1934)	Merced Grove
6202	*	Fire lookout NPS (1931)	Crane Flat
HS-03	*	Gin Flat cabin (1883); walls stabilized 1961	Gin Flat
		Tack shed (n.d.)	Harden Lake
6220		Tent platform - double	White Wolf campground
6251		Pumphouse NPS (n.d.)	White Wolf

6252		Comfort station Malven & Nicklas (1958)	White Wolf campground, east end
6253		Comfort station Malven & Nicklas (1958)	White Wolf campground, center
6254		Comfort station Malven & Nicklas (1958)	White Wolf campground, west end
6255		Tent platform - double (NPS (1959))	White Wolf campground, rangers
6256		Tent platform - double	White Wolf campground, naturalists
6257		Tent platform - double	White Wolf campground, sanitation
6301	NR-'87	Lodge Meyers (ca. 1927)	White Wolf
6302	NR-'87	Guest cabin Meyers (ca. 1927)	White Wolf
6303	NR-'87	Guest cabin Meyers (ca. 1927)	White Wolf
6304	NR-'87	Storage Meyers (ca. 1927)	White Wolf
6312	NR-'87	Linen room Meyers (ca. 1930); original soda fountain	White Wolf
6313	NR-'87	Saddle shelter Meyer (ca. 1930)	White Wolf
no #		Sewage plant NPS (ca. 1974)	White Wolf

J. Other Properties

No #s	Dormitory Owned, constructed by City of San Francisco	Lake Eleanor
	2-stall garage Owned, constructed by City of San Francisco (1948)	Lake Eleanor

		Reservoir keeper's cottage Owned, constructed by City of San Francisco (1948)	Lake Eleanor
*		Lake Eleanor Dam Owned, constructed by City of San Francisco (1918)	Lake Eleanor
		Camp house Owned by City of San Francisco constructed by San Francisco PUC (1951)	O'Shaughnessy Dam, Hetch Hetchy Valley
*		O'Shaughnessy Dam Owned, constructed by City of San Francisco (1923; raised in 1938)	Hetch Hetchy Reservoir

2. Yosemite Valley

HS-14	NR	Diversion dam NPS (1917)	Cascades
HS-19	NR-'87	Wawona tunnel NPS (1930-33)	Yosemite Valley Wawona Road
	NR	Ahwahnee Hotel YP&CC (1925)	Yosemite Valley
		Bridges	Yosemite Valley
P-001	NR	Pohono (1938)	
P-003	NR	Yosemite Creek (1922)	
P-005	NR	Stoneman (1933)	
P-006	NR	Ahwanhee (1928) (Kenneyville #1)	
P-007	NR	Sugar Pine (1928) (Kenneyville #2)	
P-008	NR	Clark's (1928)	
P-009	NR	Happy Isles (1929)	
P-010	NR	Tenaya Creek (1928)	
		Camp 16-7 (1929)	
		El Capitan (1933)	
		Arch Rock footbridge (1934)	
	NR-'87	Vernal Fall (1929)	
		Silver Apron (1950s) (older stone abutments)	

Other bridges in the valley for which numbers were not found include:

on the Merced River

Happy Isles foot bridges--West Fork,
Middle Fork, East Fork
Curry Housekeeping Bridge

Sentinel Bridge
Swinging Bridge
Old Village Bridge

on Tenaya Creek

Tenaya Cascade Bridge
Snow Creek Bridge
Mirror Lake Bridge
Tenaya Creek Stable Bridge

on Indian Creek

Lewis Clinic Foot Bridge
North Drive Bridge
Tecoya Dorm Bridge
Tecoya Garage Foot Bridge North
Tecoya Garage Foot Bridge South
Tecoya Road Bridge South
Indian Creek Road Bridge
Indian Creek Horse Bridge

on Royal Arch Creek

Pump House Bridge

on Yosemite Creek

Lost Arrow Creek Bridge
Yosemite Fall Foot Bridge
Lost Arrow Horse Bridges #2-7
All-Year Highway Bridge

The Yosemite Fall trail bridge at the top of the Upper Fall is the last truss bridge still in use on Yosemite trails. It was built in the 1920s, with new timbers installed on the original pattern in the 1950s. It will be included in the Yosemite Fall Trail National Register nomination.

NR	McCauley barn McCauley (1883)	Big Meadow
NR	Saltbox barn Meyer (1880s)	Big Meadow
NR	Cribwork barn Meyer (late 1870s)	Big Meadow

4. Wawona

HS-08	Stella Lake ice reservoir Wawona Hotel Co. (1886)	Wawona
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HS-13		Chilnualna Fall ranger patrol cabin (ca. 1930)	Wawona
HS-16	NR	Great Sierra Mine equipment (from Great Sierra Mine HS)	Wawona (YPHC)
HS-17		Arboretum wall USA (1904)	Wawona
HS-18	NR?	Covered bridge Clark, Washburn (1858 & 1875)	Wawona
		South Fork Merced River bridge NPS (1931)	Wawona

5. Tuolumne Meadows

HS-02	*	Dana Fork cabin	Tuolumne Meadows
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(Note: all Golden Crown Mine structures nominated to National Register, status uncertain)

HS-04A	NR	Golden Crown Mine Cabin 1 (1879)	Tuolumne Meadows
HS-04B	NR	Golden Crown Mine Cabin 2 (1879)	Tuolumne Meadows
HS-04C	NR	Golden Crown Mine Cabin 3 (1879)	Tuolumne Meadows
HS-04D	NR	Golden Crown Mine Cabin 4 (1879)	Tuolumne Meadows
HS-04E	NR	Golden Crown Mine Shaft 1 (1879)	Tuolumne Meadows
HS-04F	NR	Golden Crown Mine Shaft 2 (1879)	Tuolumne Meadows
HS-05A	NR	Great Sierra structure 1 (1881)	Tuolumne Meadows
HS-05B	NR	Great Sierra structure 2 (1881)	Tuolumne Meadows
HS-05C	NR	Great Sierra structure 3 (1881)	Tuolumne Meadows
HS-05D	NR	Great Sierra structure 4 (1881)	Tuolumne Meadows

HS-05E	NR	Great Sierra structure 5 (1881)	Tuolumne Meadows
HS-05F	NR	Great Sierra Dana Cabin (1881)	Tuolumne Meadows
HS-05G	NR	Great Sierra Shaft 1 (1881)	Tuolumne Meadows
HS-05H	NR	Great Sierra Shaft 2 (1881)	Tuolumne Meadows
HS-06	*	Prospector's cabin (n.d.)	Tuolumne Meadows
HS-07	NR	Soda Springs Enclosure Lembert (1889)	Tuolumne Meadows
HS-12	*	Mono Pass trail cabin (Dana Fork Cabin) (n.d.)	Tuolumne Meadows

HISTORICAL BASE MAPS

HISTORICAL MAPS OF YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
AND YOSEMITE VALLEY 1850 to 1915

by

William and Mary Hood

The following data comprises a backcountry survey conducted by the Hoods in the late 1950s and early 1960s. Many of the structures are no longer standing, The Hoods concentrated primarily on roads, trails, and various structures and did not note such resources as blazes, logging camps, or railroad grades. The survey does, however, provide useful information on properties with visible remains ca. 1964. (The spelling and abbreviations of the original document have been retained for the most part.)

A

Park Map

Buildings and Sites

1. Names of Sites and Buildings.
2. Detail Sketches of some of the sites, which have several buildings or sites for one number.
3. Reference to old maps.
4. Reference to Army Reports on Land Claims.
5. Map Key

A 1

PARK BUILDINGS AND HISTORICAL SITES

No.	Map Location	Name of Site
1	A-4	Cabin, Lake Vernon (T. Reid)
2	A-5	Cabin, Jack Main Canyon, 1 mile south of Bearup Lake
3	A-5	Cabin, Tiltill Mountain
4	B-3	Cabin, Cherry Valley (Lord's, Homestead F.E. Morelos)
5 a	B-3	Cabin, North Shore Lake Eleanor (Kibbie)
b	B-3	Cabin, South Shore Lake Eleanor (Homestead Wolfe)
c	B-3	Patrol Post, Lake Eleanor
6 a	B-4	Cabin, Hog Ranch (Homestead C. Smith)
b	B-4	Patrol Post, Hog Ranch
7	B-4	Cabin, Miguel Meadows (M Herrera Homestead R. Jones)
8	B-4	Cabin, Poopenaut Valley (Homestead, Marshner)
9 a	B-4	Cabin, Beehive
b	B-4	Cabin, Beehive
10 a	B-4	Cabin, Lower Hetch-Hetchy (Homestead J. Screech)
b	B-4	Cabin, Patrol Post, Hetch Hetchy
11 a	B-4	Cabin, Middle Hetch Hetchy (Homestead N. Screech)
b	B-4	Cabin, Upper Hetch Hetchy (Homestead H. & E. Kallett)
12	B-4	Cabin, Smith Meadows or Milk Ranch (C. Smith)
13	B-4	Cabin, Mt. Gibson
14 a	B-4	Cabin, Tiltill Valley (Homestead E. Elwell)
b	B-4	Cabin, Tiltill Valley
15	B-4	Cabin, Harden Lake
16	B-5	Cabin, White Wolf (Homestead J. Ridley)
17 a	B-5	Corral, Rancheria Mt.
b	B-5	Cabin, Rancheria Mt.
18 a	B-6	Cabin, miner's, Snow Flat
b	B-6	Cabin, miner's, Snow Flat
19	B-6	Historical Site, Mariposa Battalion at Lake Tenaya Capture 35 Indians
20 a	B-6	Cabin, Tenaya Lake (J. Murphy)
b	B-6	Cabin, Tenaya Lake (J. Murphy)
21	B-6	Cabin, Tenaya Lake east end
22 a	B-6	Cabin, Soda Springs (J. B. Lember)
b	B-6	Cabin, Soda Springs (J. McCauley)
c	B-6	Patrol Post, Soda Springs
23	B-6	Cabin, Junction of Tioga Rd. and Lyell Creek Tr.
24	B-6	Cabin, Elizabeth Lake Tr.
25	B-7	Cabin, Lower Dana Meadows
26	B-7	Cabins (7), Tioga Mines
27	B-7	Cabin, Great Sierra Mines, U. Gaylor Lakes
28	B-7	Cabin, Upper Dana Meadows
29	B-7	Cabin, Upper Mono P. Trail
30	B-7	Cabin, Lower Mono P. Trail
31	B-7	Cabin, Mt. Gibbs (Gus Corde)
32	B-7	Cabins (5), Mono Pass (Ella Bloss)

No.	Map Location	Name of Site
33	B-7	Cabins (2), Avalanche, Mt. Gibbs
34	C-1	Settlement, Big Oak Flat
35	C-1	Settlement, Groveland, 1st Garrotte
36	C-1	Settlement, Coulterville
37	C-2	Hotel, Bower Cave
38	C-3	Ranch, Bull Creek (Black's)
39	C-3	Ranch, Harden's
40	C-3	Hotel, Crocker's Station
41	C-3	Cabin, Coulterville Road (Henry Rose)
42	C-3	Cabin, Hazel Green (Homestead James Halstead)
43	C-3	Ranch and Stage Station (Hodgdon's) (5 structures)
44	C-4	Patrol Post, Merced Grove
45	C-4	Cabin, 2 miles west of Aspen Valley
46 a	C-4	Cabins, Crane Flat (Homesteads, James Martin, Ann Gabin)
b	C-4	Patrol Post, Crane Flat
47 a	C-4	Cabin, El Portal (J.B. Lember, Homestead Wharton)
b	C-4	Cabin, El Portal, south side of river
48	C-4	Ranch, McCauley's near Big Meadow (2 structures)
49 a	C-4	Cabin, Aspen Meadows (Hodgdon's summer)
b	C-4	Cabin, (Babcock's Cache)
c	C-4	Patrol Post, Aspen Meadows
50	C-4	Cabin, Gin Flat (J. Curtin)
51 a	C-4	Stage Station, Tamarack Flat (Homestead David Woods)
b	C-4	Lodge and Store, Tamarack Flat
52	C-4	Historical Site, "Standpoint of Silence"
53 a	C-4	Cabin, Big Meadow (Anderson's)
b	C-4	Cabin, Big Meadow (Meyer's)
c	C-4	Cabin, Big Meadow (Rutherford's)
54 a	C-4	Historical Site, Mariposa Battalion met 72 Indians
b	C-4	Stage Station, Grouse Creek (The Hermitage)
55	E-3	Settlement, Agua Fria, Mariposa Battalion enlisted here
56	C-5	Cabin, McGurk Meadow
57	C-5	Cabin, Bridalveil Meadows (Westfall's) Hotel Same Site (Peregoys Mountain View House)
58	C-5	Cabin, Bridalveil Meadows (Ostrander's)
59	C-5	Cabin, Mono Meadow (Milt Egan's)
60	D-2	Settlement, Bear Valley (Fremont's Headquarters)
61 a	D-3	Cabins, Hite's Cove
b	D-3	Mine, Hite's Cove
62 a	C-4	Ranch (Henness)
b	C-4	Cabin, North of Merced River near Henness Ranch
63	D-4	Historical Site, Indian Ranchero captured by Mar. Bat.
64	D-4	Historical Site, Bishop's Camp, occupied by Mar. Bat.
65	D-4	Stage Station, Chinquapin (2 structures)
66	D-4	Stage Station, 11 mile (Homestead West Woods) (2 structures)
67	D-4	Stage Station, 8 mile (2 structures)
68	D-4	Cabin, Alder Creek
69 a	D-4	Cabin, Cunningham Flat (Cunningham's)
b	D-4	Historical Site, Campground Mariposa Battalion

No.	Map Location	Name of Site
70	D-5	Camp A.E. Wood, Camp Hoyle later on same site
71	D-5	Hotel and Settlement, Wawona
72	D-5	Cabin, Crescent Lake (Jim Duncan)
73		
74	D-5	Cabin, Johnson Lake (Homestead Acosta)
75 a	D-6	Cabin, Buck Camp
b	D-6	Patrol Post, Buck Camp
76	D-8	Cabin, Devil Post Pile
77	E-3	Settlement, Mariposa
78 a	E-3	Settlement, Mormon Bar
b	E-3	Historical Site, Campsite of Mariposa Battalion
79	E-4	Historical Site, Campsite of Mariposa Battalion
80	D-4	Cabin (P.R. Gibson's)
81	E-5	Patrol Post, Lower Mariposa Grove
82	D-5	Cabin, Upper Mariposa Grove
83	D-5	Cabins, Biledo Meadow (2 structures)
84	C-1	Settlement, 2nd Garrotte
85	C-2	Ranch (Sprague's)
86	C-2	Flume, Golden Rock
87	C-2	Ranch (Hamilton's)
88	C-3	Ranch, Colfax Springs (Elwell's)
89	C-2	Cabin, Deer Flat
90	C-3	Cabin, Jenkin's Mill
91	C-3	Cabin, Big Grizzly Flat (Homestead S. Varain)
92	C-4	Historical Site, Buena Vista Gap, 1st View of Yosemite
93	C-5	Historical Site, Army Target Range
94	C-5	Cabin, Last Water (Anderson's)
95	C-6	Cabin, Hopkins Meadow
96	E-3	Settlement, Bridgeport
97	E-4	Hotel, Lard's - later Hogan's
98	D-5	Cabin, Empire Meadow
99	D-5	Cabin (Westfall's)
100	D-5	Cabin (Sussman's)
101	D-5	Cabin, Turner Meadows
102	D-3	Sawmill, Clark and Cook's
103	D-3	Sawmill, Snyder Gulch
104	E-4	Historical Site, Stage Holdup
105	C-3	Cabin, Anderson Flat
106	D-4	Cabin, Bear Wallow near Devil Pk (Homestead C.H. Murphy)
107	A-5	Corral, Benson Lake
108	C-3	Stage Station, Coulterville Road (3 structures)
109	B-3	Cabin, 2 miles southwest of Hog Ranch
110	B-3	Cabin, 1 mile north of Ackerson Meadow on Hog Ranch Road
111	B-3	Cabin, Ackerson Meadow
112	B-3	Cabin, 1 mile southwest of Hog Ranch
113	B-7	Cabin, Walker Lake (Chumbeau's)
114	C-3	Stage Station, Carlin Meadow
115	B-4	Cabin, 2 miles east of Hog Ranch on Hetch Hetchy Road
116	C-5	Cabin, Porcupine Flat on Tioga Road

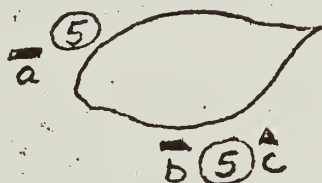
No.	Map Location	Name of Site
117	B-3	Ranch (Drew's)
118	E-4	Cabin (De Long's)
119 a	E-4	Hotel (White and Hatch's)
b	E-4	Sawmill (White and Hatch's)
120	E-4	Cabin (Thompson's)
121	B-6	Cabin and Corral, foot of Cathedral Trail, Tuolumne Meadows
122	E-3	Cabins (Sebastapol)
123	E-4	Cabins, Cold Spring's (Conway's) (2 structures)
124	D-4	Cabin, on South Fork of Merced River at Mouth of Devils Gulch
125 a	D-3	Settlement, Jerseydale
b	D-3	Sawmill, Jerseydale
126	C-6	Cabin, Little Yosemite
127	B-3	Cabin on road between Hog Ranch and Drew Ranch
128	D-3	Savage's Trading Post

A2

Lake Eleanor

5abc

B3



6ab

Hog Ranch

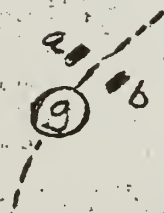
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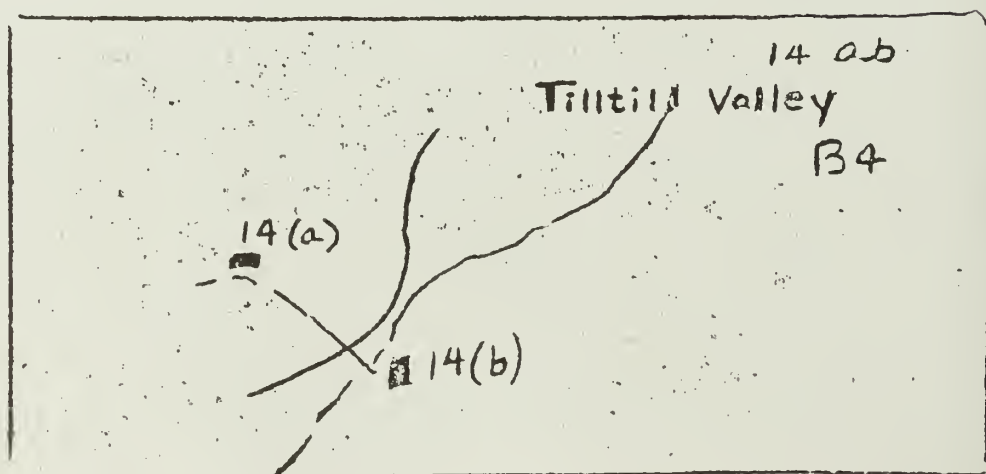
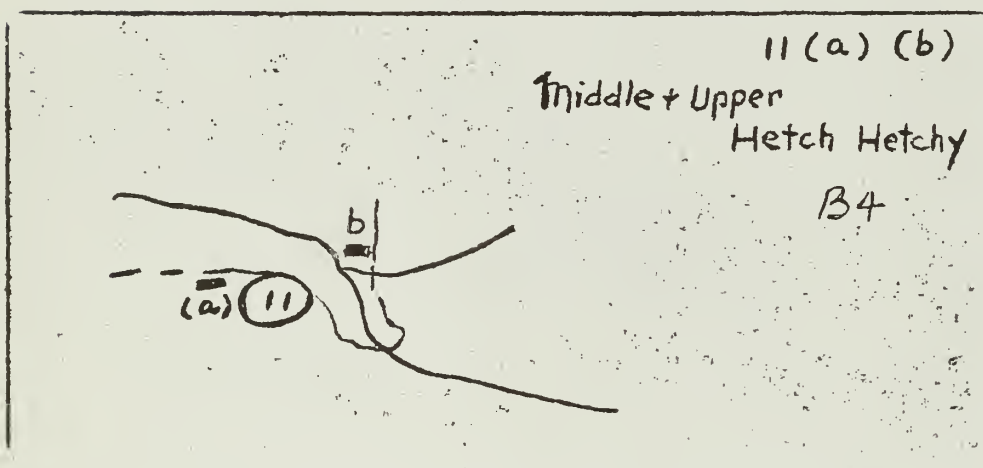
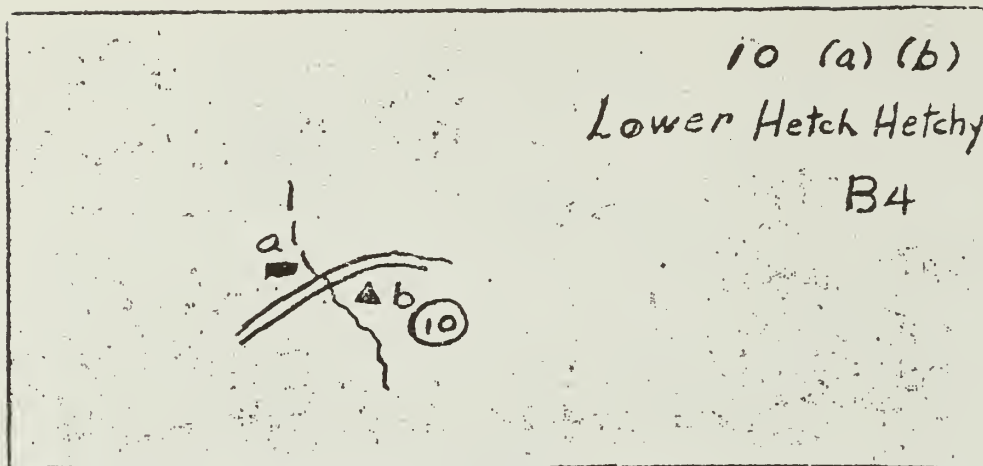


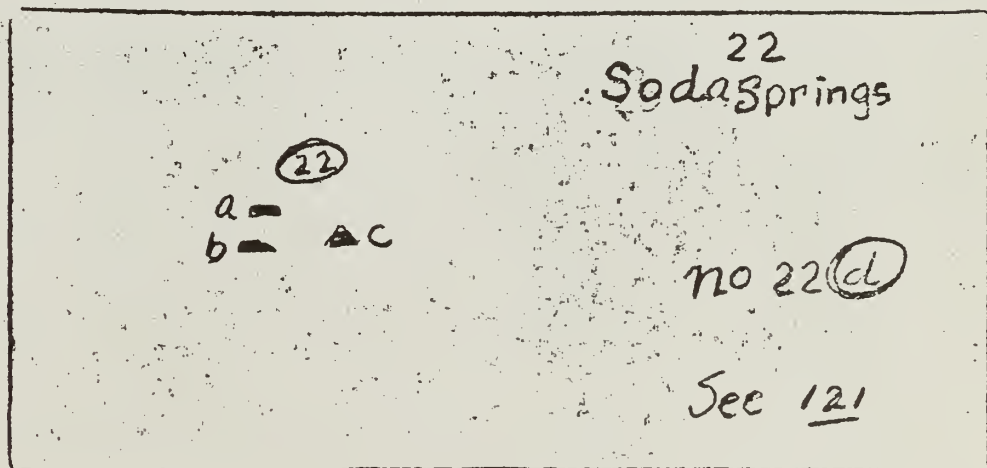
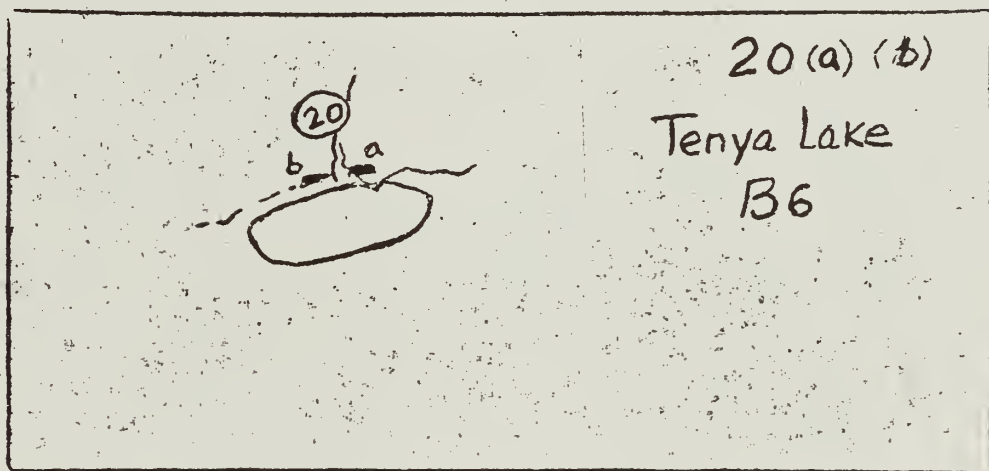
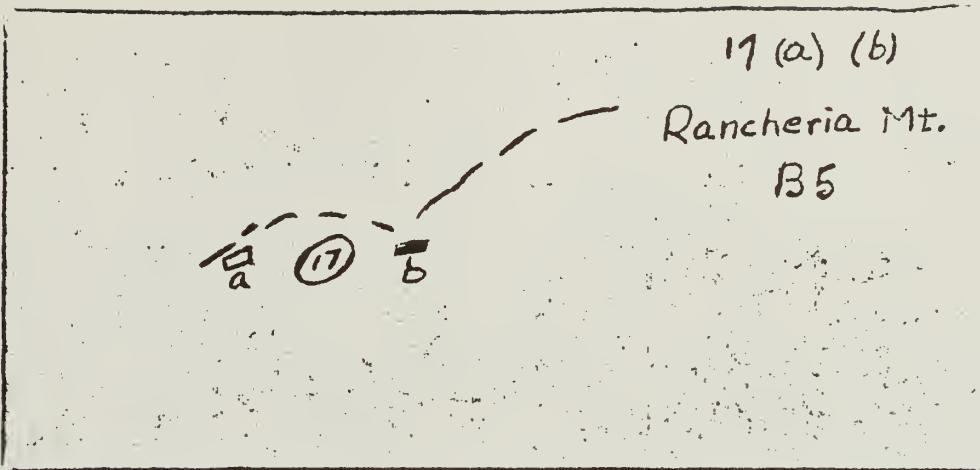
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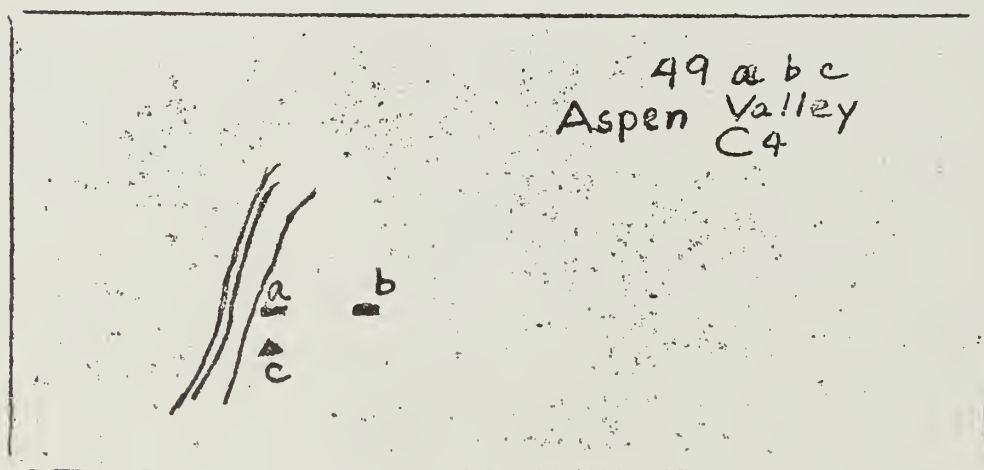
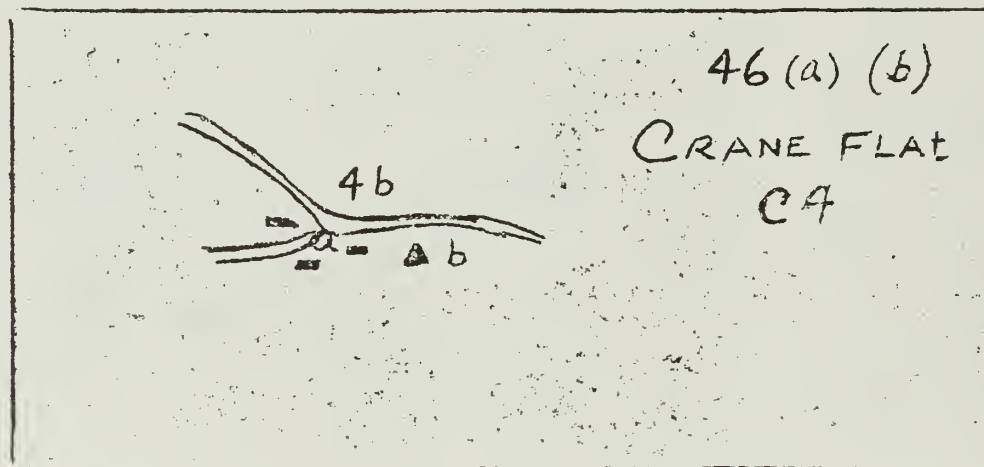
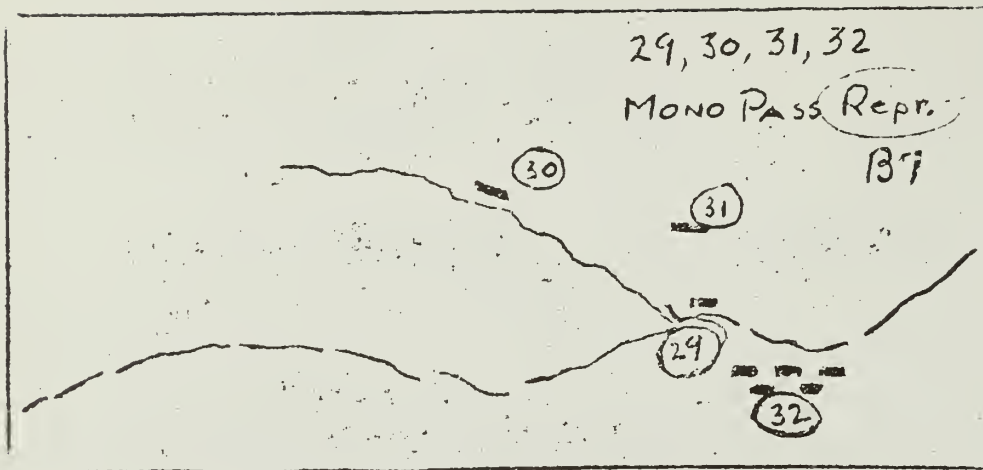
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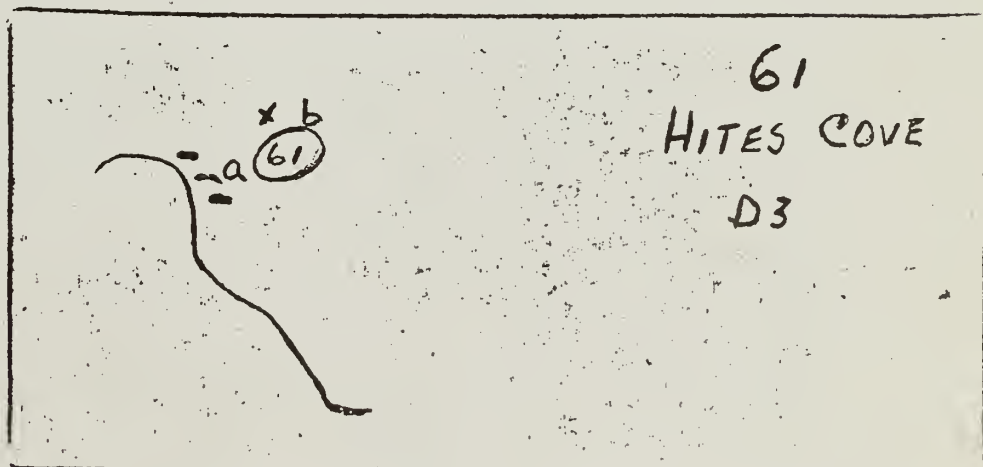
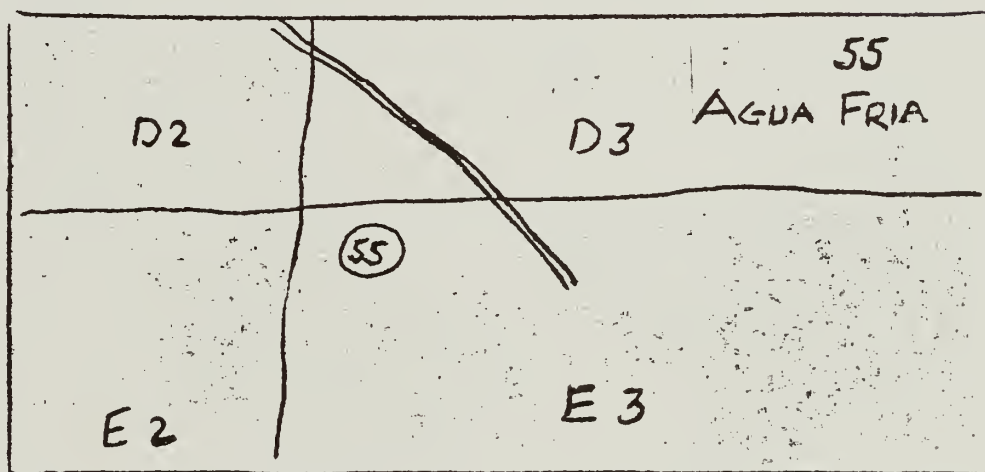
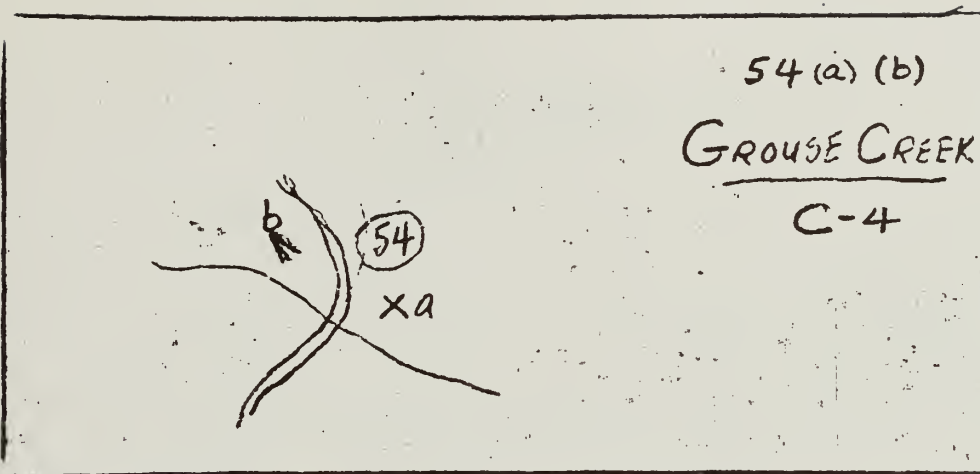
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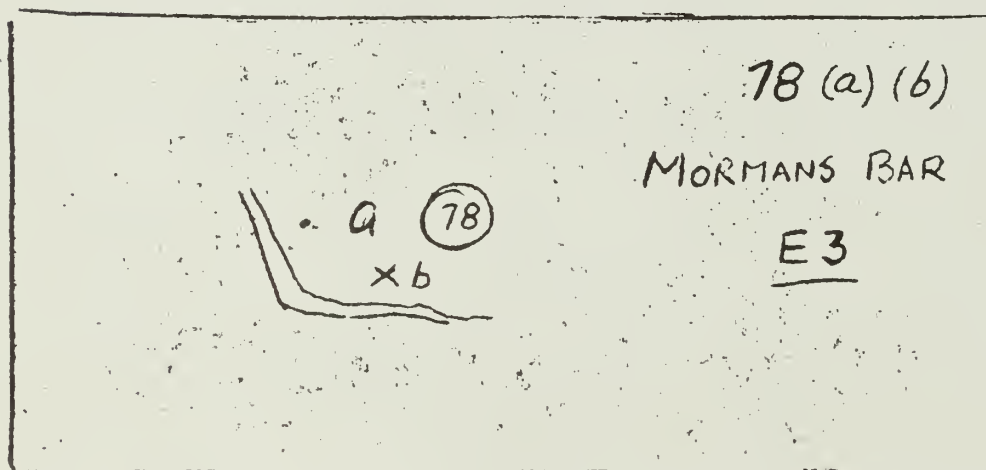
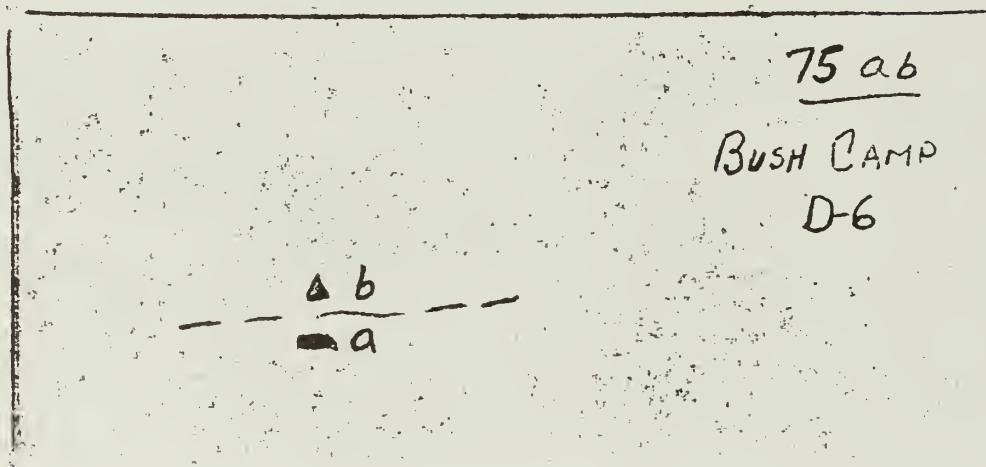
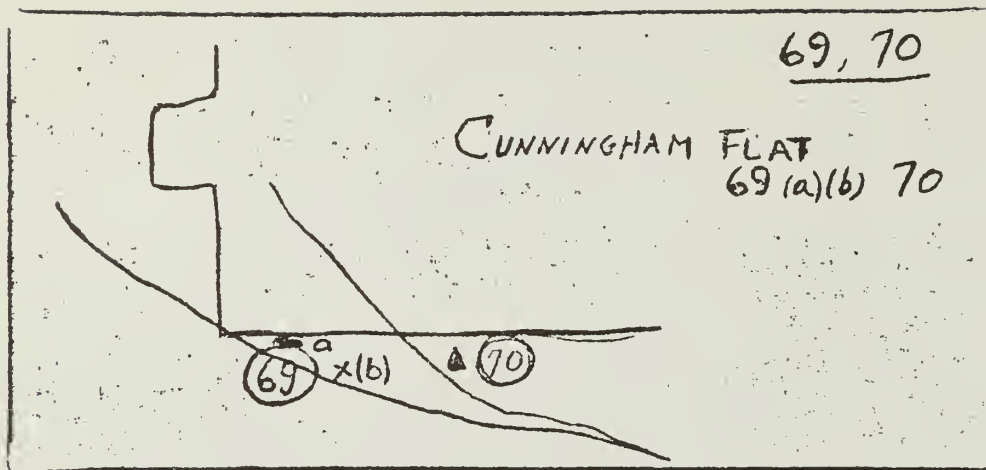












REFERENCES TO OLD MAPS

Park Cabins and Settlements

- '68 Hoffman and Gardner Map
- '74 Hetch-Hetchy Map in Whitney Guide
- '93 J.N. LeConte Jan. 6 1893 Map
- '96 Army Map McClure, Benson et al
- '98 Army Map - 1 inch to Mile Benson
- '07 U. S. G. S. Topog. Map
- '28 U. S. G. S. Topog. Map
- '48 U. S. G. S. Topog. Map
-
- Uhte Rbt. F. Uhte Sierra Club Bull. May 1951
Bingaman Recollections of John Bingaman 1963
-
- ✓ On map
- X Not on map
- O Off map

	'68	'93	'96	'98	'07	'28	'48	Uhte	P.C.P.	Cabins, Park Bismarck 1963 Foundation of rotten logs 40
1	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓		
2	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X		
3	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Little left 40
4	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X		
5 a	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓		Remains below high water of reservoir
5 b	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X		
5 c	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X		
6 a	✓	(2) ✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X		Fair condition in 40's
6 b	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X		
7	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓		Fair condition in late 50's
8	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X		X
9 a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓		
9 b	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	B168 ✓	Fair condition early 50's
10 a	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X		Shown under water in '28
10 b	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X		Cabin '74, Patrol Post '07
11 a	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X		Fair condition early 20's Flooded '25
11 b	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X		Under Water '28
12	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	B173 ✓	Fair shape late 50's Milk Ranch '68
13	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X		X
14 a	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X		Bad shape early 50's
14 b	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X		
15	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X		X
16	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X		Good shape 20's Torn Down
17 a	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X		
17 b	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		Fair shape 40's

	'68	'93	'96	'98	'07	'23	'48	Uhte	P.C.P.	Cabins, Park Bingaman 1963
18 a	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓		Fair in 30's Now in ruins
18 b	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓		
20 a	X	✓	X	✓	✓	X	X	✓		X
20 b	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X		
21	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X		Still OK
22 a	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	(3)	(2)	✓		
22 b	X	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓		
22 c	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X		
23	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X		?
24	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	Bl71 ✓	Fair condition in 40's
25	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	Bl70 ✓	X
26	X	X	✓	(2)	(5)	(8)	(7)	X		
27	X	X	X	Mine ✓	X	X	X	X	Bl72 ✓	
28	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	Fair in 50's Now 4 logs
29	X	✓	X	X	✓	X	X	X	Bl ✓	
30	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓	Bl78 ✓	Still there
31	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Bl76 ✓	
32	X	X	(1)	(1)	✓	X	X	X	Bl53 -167 ✓	there 5 cabins still
33	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Bl74 Bl75 ✓	
34	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0		
35	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0		
36	✓	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0		
37	(2)	(5)	✓	✓	0	0	0	0		
38	(5)	(3)	✓	✓	X	X	(4)	(4)	(4)	
39	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X		

Cabins, Park

	'63	'33	'26	'98	'07	'28	'43	White	P.C.P.	Bingaman	1963
40	X	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	X			Sequoia in '07
41	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X			
42	✓	(3)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
43	X	(2)	✓	(3)	(2)	(2)	?	✓			
44	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X			Patrol Post
45	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	X			Ranger Station here in '28
46 a	✓	(3)	✓	(3)	✓	(2)	(2)	✓			(cabins)
46 b	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X			(Patrol Post)
47 a	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X			
47 b	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X			
48	X	X	✓	(2)	(3)	(3)	(3)	X			
49 a	X	✓	✓	X	✓	(4)	(4)	✓			
49 b	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓			
49 c	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X			
50	X	(2)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
51 a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓			
51 b	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X			
53 a	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X			
53 b	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X			
53 c	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X			
54	X	X	✓	✓	(2)	X	X	X			
56	X	X	?	✓	X	X	?	✓	Bl60		
57			✓	✓	X	X	X	X			Foundations left in early 30's
58	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓			Westfalls in '63
59	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
60	✓	(4)	0	0	0	0	0	0			

									Cabins, Park	
	'68	'93	'96	'98	'07	'28	'48	Uhte	P.C.P.	Bingham 1903
61 a	✓	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)	X		Indicated on Map '63
61 b	X	X	X	✓ (3)	X	X	X	X		
62 a	X	✓ (2)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X		
62 b	X	✓	✓	✓	X	X	X	X		
65	X	X	✓	✓	(2)	(3)	(5)	X	X Remembers no Stage Station	'07, '23, '48 include Ranger Station
66	X	✓	✓	✓	(2)	X	X	X	Fair condition 20's; Torn down 30's	
67	X	X	✓	✓	(2)	X	X	X	Fair condition 20's; Torn down 30's.	
68	X	X	X	✓	✓	(3)	(4)	X		Entrance Sta. in '23
69 a	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓		
70	X	X	✓	✓	✓	(4)	(4)	X		Camp Doyle 22-34 4 cabins demolished 1933
71	✓	(4)	✓	(6)	✓	✓	✓	X		Clark's Ranch in '68, '07, '23, '48 many buildings
72	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Foundations still there.	
74	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X		
75 a	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
75 b	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X		
76	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
77	✓	(7)	0	0	0	0	0	0		
78	✓	(4)	0	0	0	0	0	0		
80	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X		
81	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X		
82	X	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓		
83	X	X	0	X	(4)	(3)	(4)	(2)		
84	(8)	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Cabins, Park

	'68	'93	'96	'98	'07	'23	'43	Uhte	P.C.P.	Bingaman 1963	
85	✓	X	0	0	0	0	0	0			
86	✓	X	0	0	0	0	0	0			
87	X	(3)	0	0	0	0	0	0			
88	X	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0			
89	✓	X	0	0	0	0	0	0			
90	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X			
91	X	X	X	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	X			
94	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
95	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X			'93 Show Meadow but no cabin
96	✓	(4)	0	0	0	0	0	0			
97	X	X	0	0	✓	✓	✓	X			
98	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X	✓			Rock Foundation in 30's
99	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X			Rock Foundation in 30's
100	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X			Rock Foundation in 30's
101	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	✓			
105	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X			
106	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X			
107	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X			
108	X	(3)	0	0	(3)	(3)	(3)	X			
109	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X			
110	X	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	X			X
111	(2)	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X			Still there '68 Wades Ranch
112	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X			Still there
113	X	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	✓	X			
114	X	X	X	(4)	X	X	X	X			
115	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	X	X			

									Cabins, Park
	'63	'93	'96	'98	'07	'29	'43	Unte	P.C.P. Bingeman 1963
116	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	
117	✓	(2) ✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	
118	✓	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	
119	✓	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	
120	✓	X	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ab			a		b	c	d		a Corral
121	X	X	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	X	bed Cabin
122	X	(3) ✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	
123	X	✓	0	0	0	0	0	0	
124	X	X	✓	✓	X	X	X	X	
125	X	X	✓	(3) ✓	(3) ✓	(2) ✓	(4) ✓	X	
125 a	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	
126	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Saw ruins $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Bunnell Cascades
127	X	X	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	
128	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

References to Acting Superintendent's Report 1903

Park Cabins. Homestead or Preemption Entries

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Map Area</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date of Entry</u>
1	A-4	Lake Vernon	Thos. R. Reed	1888
4	B-3	Cherry Valley	Faustino E. Morelos	1882
5 a	B-3	Lake Eleanor (N. Shore)	Horace G. Kibbe	1881
5 b	B-3	Lake Eleanor (S. Shore)	Herman Wolfe	1881
6	B-4	Hog Ranch	Katherine Kellett	1885
6	B-4	Hog Ranch	Cyrill C. Smith	1881
7	B-4	Miguel Meadows	Seth R. Holmes	1883
8	B-4	Poopenaut Valley	George Marschner	1888
10 a	B-4	Lower Hetch-Hetchy	Joseph Screech	1882
11 a	B-4	Middle Hetch-Hetchy S. Shore	Nathan Screech	1882
11 b	B-4	Upper Hetch-Hetchy	Horatio S. Kellett	1885
11 b	B-4	Upper Hetch-Hetchy	Evaline E. Kellett	1884
14 a	B-4	Tiltill Valley	Eugene M. Elwell	1887
16	B-5	White Wolf	Johnson Ridley	1884
20	B-6	Tenaya Lake	John L. Murphy	1886
22 a	B-6	Tuolumne Soda Springs	John B. Lembert	1885
40	C-3	Crocker's Hotel	Henry R. Crocker	1881
41	C-3	Coulterville Road 2 m West of Hazel Green	Henry Rose	1888
42	C-3	Hazel Green Station	James Halstead	1885
43	C-3	Hodgdon's Ranch	Thomas J. Hodgdon	1881
46	C-4	Crane Flat	James F. Martin	1882
46	C-4	Crane Flat	Ann Gobin	1883
47 a	C-4	1 Mile below El Portal	Leonidas G. Wharton	1884
48	C-4	McCauley's Ranch near Big Meadow	James McCauley	1884
49 a	C-4	Aspen Valley	Thomas J. Hodgdon	1881

<u>Map No.</u>	<u>Map Area</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Date of Entry</u>
51	C-4	Tamarack Flat	David Woods	1884
53	C-4	Big Meadow	John Peter Meson	1884
53	C-4	Big Meadow	Thos. O. Rutherford	1884
53	C-4	Big Meadow	George Meyer	1884
56	C-5	Illilouette Canyon - Filed 1 Range too far East	Thomas Again	1885
61	C-4	Hites Cove	John R. Hite	1879
62	C-4	Henness Ranch	Oliver W. Ward	1888
66	D-4	11-Mile Station Wawona Road	John W. Wood	1885
69	D-4	Cunningham Flat	Stephen M. Cunningham	1887
74	D-5	Johnson Lake	Emeterio Acosta	1886
91	C-3	Big Grizzly Flat	Julian Varain	1889
106	D-4	Near Devil Peak	Charles H. Murphy	1886
110	B-3	Hog Ranch Road	Irwin J. Buckley	1882
111	B-3	Ackerson Meadow	James F. Ackerson	1881
127	B-3	Hog Ranch - Drew Ranch Rd.	Carson Allen	1881

Park Map Key

1850 - 1915

Boundaries

Brown:	Act of	June 11th, 1906
Yellow:		Oct. 1st, 1890
Dotted Brown:		Feb. 1st, 1905
Orange:		Yosemite Grant
Pencil:		Area covered by Hood Valley Map

Trails:

Dotted - Green, pre 1890
Red, post 1890

Roads

Double Line:
Green, pre 1890
Red, post 1890

Telegraph and/or Telephone Lines:

Single Line: Purple:


Railway

Red
(Note: Lumber r.r. not included - built post 1915)

Army post ▲

Building

Mariposa Battalion Site X

Chapel 

B

Park Map

1. Roads and Trails listed.
2. Telegraph and Telephones listed.
3. Reference to Army Reports on Roads and Trails.
Also reference to earliest map on which trail or
road is found.

B 1

Roads and rails

Yosemite Park Historical Map

Roads

1. Big Oak Flat Road	C1 to C4
2. Coulterville Road	C2 to C4
3. Hog Ranch Road	C3 to B4
4. Tioga Road	C3 to B7
5. Leevining Road	B7 to A8
6. El Portal Big Meadow Road	C4
7. Merced Gorge Road (El Portal - Yosemite Valley)	C4
8. Chinquapin to Glacier Point Road	D4 to C5
9. Mariposa to Wawona to Yosemite Road	E3 to D5 to C5
9a. Devil Peak Road	D4
10. Wawona to Mariposa Grove Road	D5

Trails

11. Long Barn Trail	B3
12. Flora Lake Trail	B3 to A4
13. Lake Eleanor Trail	B4 to B3
14. Poopenaut Valley Trail	B4 to B3
15. Beehive Trail	B3 to B4
16. Jack Main Trail	A4 to A5
17. Lake Vernon Trail	B4
18. Hetch Hetchy Valley Trail	B4
19. Tiltill Trail	B4 to A5
20. Tilden Lake Trail	A5
21. Rancheria Trail	B4 to B5
22. Bear Valley Trail	B5 to A5
23. Kerrick Canyon Trail	A5 to A6
24. Pleasant Valley Trail	B5
25. Benson Lake Trail	A5 to B6 to A5
26. Smedberg Lake Trail	B5 to A6
27. Slide Mt. Trail	A6
28. Burro Pass Trail	A6
29. Virginia Pass Trail	B6 to A7
30. Cold Canyon Trail	B6
31. Mt. Conness Trail	B6
32. Lundy Lake Trail	B7 to A7
33. Old Mono Trail - North Route	C4 to B8
34. Big Oak Flat Trail	C1 to C4
35. Gentry Fork of Old Mono Trail	C4 to C5
36. Old Trail to Hog Ranch, north of Middle Fork of Tuolumne R.	C3 to B3
37. Old Trail to Hog Ranch from Hardin Ranch	C3 to B3
38. Smith Meadow Trail	B4
39. Aspen Valley Trail from Tamarack Flat	C4

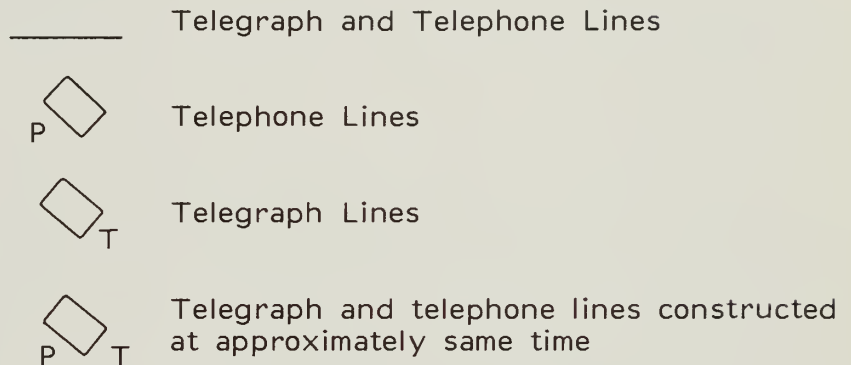
Trails (Continued)

40. White Wolf Branch of Aspen Valley Trail	C4 to B5
41. Hardin Lake Trail	B4
42. Ten Lakes Trail	B5
43. McGee Lake Trail	B6
44. Coulterville Trail	C3 to C4
45. Trail Connecting Coulterville Rd. (2 miles west of Hazel Green) and Big Oak Flat Road (near Crocker's)	C3
46. Bull Creek Trail	C3
47. Big Grizzly Flat Trail	C3
48. Jenkins Hill [Mill] Trail	C3 to C4
49. Big Meadow to El Portal Trail	C4
50. Merced Gorge Trail	C4
51. Indian Canyon Trail	C5
52. Yosemite Fall Trail	C5
53. North Dome Trail	C5
54. Snow Creek Trail	C5 to C6
55. Clouds Rest Trail	C6
56. Forsyth Trail	C6
57. Mono Trail - Southern Route	C5 to B6
58. Merced Lake Trail	C6
59. Tuolumne Pass Trail	C6 to B7
60. Babcock Lake Trail	C6
61. Trail from Fletcher Lake to Lyell Fork at mouth of Ireland Creek	C7
62. Lyell Fork Trail	B6 to C7
63. Thousand Island Lake Trail	C7 to C8
64. Parker Pass Trail	B7 to C8
65. Gem Lake Trail	C8
66. Agnew Meadow Trail	C8 to D8
67. Hites Cove Trail	D3 to D4
68. Henness Trail	D4 to C4
69. Pinoche Peak Trail	D3 to D4
70. Mariposa to Wawona Trail	E3 to D5
71. Wawona to Chinquapin to Yosemite Trail	D5 to C5
72. Lightning Trail - Mariposa Grove to Wawona	D5
73. Alder Creek Trail "Old Mariposa Trail" - Wawona to Yosemite Valley	D5 to C5
74. Buck Camp Trail--Glacier Pt Road to Buck C.	D5 to D6
75. Ostrander Lake Fork of Buck Camp Trail	D5
76. Chilnualna Fall Trail	D5
77. Johnson Lake Trail	D5
78. Merced Pass Trail	C5 to D6
79. Trail from Illilouette Creek to Merced Lake via Starr King Meadows	C6
80. Moraine Meadow Trail	D6
81. Chiquito Lake Trail	D6 to E7
82. Jackass Meadow Trail	E6 to D7
83. Fernandez Pass Trail	D6 to D7
84. Post Peak Trail	D6 to D7

Trails (Continued)

85. Isberg Pass Trail	C6 to D7
86. Little Jackass Trail	D7
87. Devil Postpile Trail	D7 to D8
88. Fish Creek Trail	D8 to E8
89. Branch of Fish Creek Trail to Soda Springs	D8
90. North Trail over Chowchilla Mt.	E4 to E3
91. Bridgeport to Mormon Bar	E3
92. Hazel Green to Hodgdon Ranch	C3
93. Mammoth City Trail. Fresno Flats to Mammoth City	E6 to E7
94. Alkali Creek Trail	B6
95. Tim Carlin Trail	C3 to C4
96. Hetch-Hetchy Valley Trail N. Bank	B4
97. Hetch-Hetchy Valley Trail S. Bank	B4
98. South Branch of Alder Creek Trail. Camp A.E. Wood to Mariposa Road at Gibsons	D4
99. Turner Md. to back of Horse Ridge	D5
100. Pate Valley Tr. Harden L to Pleasant Valley Trail	B5

Yosemite National Park Telegraph and Telephone Lines



1. Sonora-Yosemite Telegraph line. First service May 25th, 1872, but abandoned after 1874. Constructed by H.L. Street.
2. Telegraph Line Berenda--Grants Sulphur Springs--Wawona Yosemite. Constructed by Western Union 1882.
3. A temporary telephone line from El Portal to Yos. V was installed in 1907 by Yos. Trans Co., Yos Terminal Hotel Co., and Mr. Cook of Sentinel Hotel to facilitate reservations. Government also used it. In 1908 Pac. T & T constructed both telephone and telegraph lines connecting Yosemite with outside world via El Portal and Merced Canyon.
4. Hetch-Hetchy telephone line installed in 15 days by Capt. Wells of 14th Cavalry with Army equipment in 1908.
5. Branch phone line to L. Eleanor from Hetch-Hetchy, 1909.
6. Branch phone line to Aspen Valley from Tamarack Flat, 1910.
7. Branch phone line to Merced G from Crane Flat, 1909.
8. Early phone line connecting Glacier Pt., Stoneman H Stables, Guardians of 1891.
9. Branch line to Soda Sp from Valley, 1909. There was an earlier line in 1883 intended to connect Bodie and Sonora by telegraph, but we only have record of a phone connection which did not survive the winter. There is no evidence that the Sonora-Yosemite line was restored.

10. Lundy-Bennettville telephone line opened for service March 1882 and closed with the Tioga Mine in 1884.
11. Yosemite-Wawona telephone line Army 1909.
12. Mariposa B.T. branch telephone line Army 1909.
13. Buck Camp branch telephone line Army 1910.

MAP REFERENCES

Park Roads and Trails

- '68 Hoffman and Gardiner
- '93 J. N. LeConte
- '96 Army Map McClure, Benson et al
- '98 Army Map 1 inch to Mile Benson
- '07 U.S.G.S

- ✓ On map
- X Not shown on map
- O Off map

Park Roads

	H & G 1868	LeConte 1893	McClure 1895	Mc&Ben 1898	1907	
	a					a) Schlictman shows road reached Hard Ranch in '63. H&G shows road to Ferragues Ranch
1		✓	✓	✓	✓	
2	a	✓	✓	✓	✓	a) Road only to Black's on Bull Creek
3	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	
5	X	b	c	X	✓	b,c) Road reaches up to Rockslide
6	X	X	c	d	e	c,d,e) From Big Meadow to McCauley's R.
7	X	X	X	X	✓	
8	X	b ✓	✓	✓	✓	b) Shows junction at 11 mile, probably error.
9	a	✓	✓	✓	✓	a) Road reached Chowchilla Cr.
10	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
10a	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	
10b	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Park Trails

11	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	
12	X	X	X	X	✓	
13	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	
14	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
15	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	
16	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
17	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	
18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
19	X	✓	c ✓	✓	✓	c) Dm

	H & G 1868	LoConte 1893	McClure 1895	McDen 1898	1907	
20	X	X	X	X	✓	
21	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
22	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
23	X	X	✓	✓	✓	d) Dim trail from Pleasant V into Kerrick C via the Sink
24	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
25	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
26	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
27	X	X	X	X	✓	
28	X	X	✓	d X	✓	d) A rough trail goes up Hatterhorn Canyon and over into and down Spoiler Canyon
29	X	✓	c ✓	✓	✓	c) Dim.
30	X	✓	c ✓	X	✓	c) Dim.
31	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	
32	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
33	✓	✓	c ✓	d ✓	X	c,d) Tamarack Flat to Porcupine Flat c,d) Tuolumne Meadows to Walker L
34	✓	b	c	d	e	Superseded by road
35	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	
36	✓	b	c	d	e	Superseded by road
37	✓	X	✓	X	X	
38	a	X	✓	✓	✓	a) Short trail to Milk Ranch from Hetch-Hetchy Trail
39	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
40	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
41	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
42	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
43	X	X	c ✓	d ✓	✓	c,d) Also a branch to Tioga Road up Cathedral Creek
44	a ✓	b	c	d	e	a) From Blacks at Bull Creek b,c,d,e) Superseded by road

	H & G 1853	LaConte 1893	McClure 1895	McBlen 1898	1907	
45	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
46	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
47	X	X	✓	✓	✓	c) Dim. e) Hazel Green to Big Grizzly Flat Only
48	X	✓	✓	✓	e	e) Superseded by RR Along Merced C
49	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	c,d,e) El Portal to McCauley's R b,c,d) Up N bank to Coulterville Rd. Foot from
50	X	✓	✓	✓	e	e) Superseded by road
51	X	X	X	X	X	
52	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	
53	X	X	X	X	X	
54	X	X	X	X	X	
55	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	b,d) Front & back of Clouds Rest c) Front. Dim extension to Tenya L e) Front
56	X	X	✓	X	X	c) Dim to Tenya L - see 55
57	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	b) Little Yosemite to Tuolumne M
58	X	X	X	X	✓	e) Upper Trail
59	X	X	✓	✓	✓	c) Connects w/Ht. Clark Trail d) Connects w/Isberg Pass Trail
60	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
61	X	X	X	✓	✓	
62	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
63	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	b) From 1000 Is L South
64	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
65	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
66	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	c) High and low trail a) Hites Cove shown at Junction of S. Fork with Merced R. (error). b) Indicated as road Snyders G. to Merced R.
67	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	c,d) Hites Cove to Wards on S. Bank

	H & G 1863	LeConte 1893	McClure 1895	McKen 1893	1907	
69	X	X	✓ c	✓ d	✓	c,d) Connects with Hennes Tr.
70	✓	b	c	d	e	b,c,d,e) Superseded by road
71	X	X	X	X	X	Indian Trail followed approx. route of old Wawona Yosemite Rd.
72	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	
		b			e	b) No trail Peregoy Mds. to new Inspiration Pt. e) New trail Peregoy Mds. to Old Inspiration Pt.
73	✓	✓	✓	✓		
74	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
75	X	X	X	X	✓	
76	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
77	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
78	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
79	X	X	✓	a	✓	d) Ends between Mt. Clark & Merced L
80	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
81	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
82	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	
83	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
84	X	X	X	X	✓	
85	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
86	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
87	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	
88	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	
89	X	✓	X	X	✓	
90	X	X	✓	X	✓	
91	X	✓	o	o	o	
92	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	

	H & G 1868	LeConte 1873	McClure 1875	McKen 1878	1907	
	a					a) An earlier version labeled
93	✓	✓	0	0	0	Bisalls Ranch to Long Valley
94	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
95	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
96	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
97	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	Also '74 Hetch-Hetchy Map-Whitney Guide
98	X	X	✓	✓	✓	
99	X	X	✓	✓	X	North of modern trail to Chinualna Jakes. A dead end trail.
						An early route.
100	X	X	✓	✓	X	Modern Trail constr. '19, '20.

REFERENCES TO ARMY REPORTS

Park Roads and Trails

(Also Earliest Map)

MAPS	'68	Hoffman and Gardiner
	'93	J.N. LeConte
	'96	Army Map McClure Benson et al
	'98	Army Map, 1 inch to mile Benson
	'07	U.S.G.S.

Reports Referred to Are:

Reports of Acting Superintendents of
Yosemite National Park 1891 - 1912

Park Road

<u>Earliest Map Found</u>	<u>Acting Supt. Report</u>	<u>Constructed</u>	<u>Reconstructed</u>	<u>Repair</u>
1	'93	'91,93,97,98, 08,09,10 04		
2	'93	91,93,97,98, 08,09,10 04		
3	'93			
4	'93	91,96,97,98, 99,05,06,07, 08,09,10 04	83	1915
5	('93 up to Rockslide '07 joins Tioga R			1915
6	'28		'13	
7	'07	08,09,10,11 04	'07	
8	'93		'82	
9	'93	91,93,97,98,08, 09,10 04	'75	
10	'96		'79	
10a	'93			
10b	'93		'77	

Park Trails

11	'93			
12	'07			
13	'93		'10	'11, '12
14	'96			'03
15	'93			

<u>Earliest Map Found</u>		<u>Acting Supt. Report</u>	<u>Constructed</u>	<u>Reconstructed</u>	<u>Repair</u>
16	'96			'05 to junction of Tiltill Trail	
17	'93			'06, '12	'02
18	'68	'98, '99		'07, '12	'99, '03, '04, '11
19	'93	'98		'05, Jack Main to Tiltill '06, Hetch H to Tiltill '12	'99, '02
20	'07		'07		
21	'96			'06 5 Miles above Upper Bridge	'03
22	'96			'08	
23	'96			'06	
24	'96			'06	'03, '12
25	'96			'12	
26	'96			'12	'04
27	'07			'08	
28	'96				
29	'93	'91			
30	'93				'04
31	'93	'91, '96			
32	'96				
33	'68	'91			
34	'68				
35	'68				
36	'68				

<u>Earliest Map Found</u>	<u>Acting Supt. Report</u>	<u>Constructed</u>	<u>Reconstructed</u>	<u>Repair</u>
37	'68			
38	'96			
39	'96		'10	
40	'96			
41	'96			
42	'96			
43	'96		'12	'03
44	'68			
45	'96			
46	'96			
47	'96			
48	'93	'91		
49	'93			
50	'93			
51	'--			
52	'93		'12	
53	'--	'12		
54	'--	'10		
55	'93		'12	
	'96 Dim) Temp)			
56	'28 Forsyth	'12		
57	'68	'91	'12	
58	'07	'04	'11	'12
59	'96			

<u>Earliest Map Found</u>	<u>Acting Supt. Report</u>	<u>Constructed</u>	<u>Reconstructed</u>	<u>Repair</u>
60	'96			
61	'98			
62	'96			
63	'93			
64	'96			'02
65	'96			'02
66	'96			'02
67	'96	'91		
68	'96			
69	'96			
70	'68			
71	--			
72	'96			
73	'93			'02, '04
74	'96			'04
75	'07			
76	'96	'99		
77	'96			
78	'96			
79	'96			
80	'96			
81	'96		'12	
82	'93		'11	
83	'96			

<u>Earliest Map Found</u>	<u>Acting Supt. Report</u>	<u>Constructed</u>	<u>Reconstructed</u>	<u>Repair</u>
84	'07	'05		
85	'96		'05	
86	'96			
87	'93			
88	'93			
89	'93			
90	'96			
91	'93			
92	'93			
93	'68		'79	
94	'96		'12	
95	'96			
96	'96		'06	
97	Whitney Hetch-Hetchy '74			
98	'96			
99	'96			
100	'96	Modern Route	'19, '20	

A

A

B

B

C

C

D

D

E

E



8

BASIC DATA

• EXISTING

• REQUIRED

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HISTORICAL BASE MAP

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

PART OF THE MASTER PLAN

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

REGION

SHEET OF

DRAWING NO

104

60,410

PAGE



BASIC DATA		LEGEND		ORIENTATION		PREPARED OR REVISED		RECOMMENDED		UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE		REGION	
EXISTING		SETTLEMENT	0	HISTORIC SITE	•	CONTOUR INTERVAL	FEET	CHIEF WOOD	DATE	HISTORICAL BASE MAP YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK PART OF THE MASTER PLAN YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK		104 60,410 PAGE	
REQUIRED		ARMY POST	▲	TELEGRAPH and/or PHONE LINES	—	SCALE IN		SUPERINTENDENT	DATE				
		BUILDING	■	BOUNDARIES ACT OF JUNE 11th, 1906	—			REGIONAL DIRECTOR	DATE				
		MARIPOSA BATTALION SITE	1	DCT 1st, 1890 FEB 1st, 1905	—			ASSISTANT DIRECTOR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION	DATE				
		CHAPEL	▲	YOSEMITE GRANT	—			APPROVED	DATE				
		ROADS PRE 1890	—	AREA COVERED BY HOOD VALLEY MAP	—			DIRECTOR	DATE				
		LS PRE 1890	—	LUMBER RR NOT INCLUDED - BUILT POST 1915	—								
		ST	—										

C

Valley Map

1. Names of Sites
2. Roads and Trails
3. Legend.

Will send later (Sept. 1964):

References to Old Maps

Detail Maps: Old Village -

Upper

Lower [not reproduced
in this report]

Wawona, etc.

YOSEMITE VALLEY MAP

By Numbers

1.	Sawmill: Hutchings'	B-9
2.	Camp: Lost Arrow (formerly Camp Yosemite)	B-9
3.	Mariposa Battalion; Camp Site, 2nd exped.	B-9
4.	" " " " 1st "	B-9
5.	" " ; Tenaya's capture 2nd Exped.	B-10
6.	Sawmill: Gentry's a) Gentry's -- b) Hutchinson's	C-2
6.	Hotel: "	C-2
7.	Mariposa Battalion, 5 Indians captured, 2nd Exped.	C-8
8.	Bridge: Coulter's, later Folsom	C-8
9.	Lower Village (see detail map)	C-8 & 9
10.	Lodge Area (" " ")	C-9
11.	Upper Village (" " ")	C-9
12.	Cabin: Hutchings' winter, and barn	C-9
12.	Orchard: " and hayshed	C-9
12.	Cabin: Muir's first	C-9
13.	Bridge: Sentinel	C-9
14.	Cemetery: (see Y. N. N. Vol. 38-No. 1 (May 1959), see map)	C-9
15.	Cabin: at Union Point (also listed as saloon, shelter)	C-9
16.	Village: Kennyville (see detail map)	C-10
17.	Le Conte Lodge (moved 1919)	C-10
18.	Camp: Curry	C-10
19.	Bridge: Stoneman	C-10
20.	Hotel: Stoneman House	C-10
20.	Saloon: " "	C-10
21.	Cabin: Manet's	C-10
21.	Orchard: Lamon's south	C-10
22.	Stables: Upper Lick House	C-10 & 11
23.	Cabin: Muir's "Lost" and Lamon's north orchard	C-11
24.	" : Lamon's first (No. 16 L's winter cabin) (and Lamon's east orchard)	C-11
25.	Bridge: Clark's (also called Moraine & Georgia Ave.)	C-11
26.	Cabin: Anderson -- east bank (Trail crew cabin)	D-11
26.	Bridge: Happy Isles -- also Tis-ra-ack, Secretary	D-11
26.	Power House--near Happy Isles (west bank)	D-11
27.	Buildings: Boat House at Mirror Lake	C-11
27.	" : Ice " " " "	C-11
28.	Site: "Standpoint of Silence"	D-1
29.	Blacksmith: "Vulcan's Smithy"	D-1
30.	Cabin: Dick Whorton's	D-2
31.	" : Shelter (road crew)	D-4
32.	Site: "Rainbow View" or "Oh My! Point"	D-4
33.	Cabin: Shelter (mailman's winter refuge)	D-4
34.	Mariposa Battalion: 1st Exped: forded river	D-5
35.	Cabin: Black Springs	D-5
36.	Bridge: El Capitan	D-6
37.	Hayshed: El Capitan Meadow	D-7

38. Slaughter-house:	D-8
39. Folsom Rancheria--two squaw-houses	D-8
40. Ferry & Ford, Whitley's, Coulter's or Folsom	D-8
40. Mariposa Battalion, 1st Exp. crossed river	D-8
41. Bridge: Wildcat, "Diamond Cascade," etc.	D-12
42. Hotel: Mountain House (McCauley's)	D-10
42. Stables:	D-10
43. Site: Anderson's first ascent of Half Dome	C-13
43. " : Conway's attempted " " " "	C-13
44. " : Hutching's & Tirrel's attempted ascent of Half Dome	C-13
45. Mariposa Battalion, 1st Exped. discovers Vernal & Nevada Falls	D-12
46. Hotel: Snow's Casa Nevada	D-12
47. Conway's "Staircase" see Trails No. 33	D-13
47. Bridge: Nevada Fall	D-13
48. Cabin: Fort Monroe	E-3
48. Stage stables	D-3
49. Cabin: Shelter, Henry Wilmer, "The Hermitage"	E-3
50. Mariposa Battalion: 1st Exped. "First View of the Valley"	E-3
51. Cabin: Artist Point or Trail maintenance	E-3
52. Site: Where Ayres made 1st sketch of Yos. Valley	E-4
53. Site: Artist's Point	E-4
54. Site: Mount Beatitude	E-4
55. Site: "First View of the Valley" "Old Inspiration Point"	E-4
56. Bridge: Pohono	E-4
57. Site: Two miners killed by Indians	E-5
58. Mariposa Battalion, 1st Exped. camped	E-5
58. President Theodore Roosevelt camped	E-5
58. Lt. Moore shot five Indians near here	E-5
59. The Fissures (Taft Point) discovered by Muybridge	E-8
60. Mariposa Battalion, 1st Exped. found deserted rancheria	D-6
61. Mariposa Battalion, 1st Exped. found "old crone"	C-11
62. Bridge: Tenaya	C-11
63. Mariposa Battalion, 2nd Exp. Spencer injured	B-11
64. Building for explosives	D-4
65. Bridge, below Vernal Fall	D-11
66. Cabin: Register rock - (also saloon?)	D-12
67. Site: Lady Franklin Rock	D-12
68. Site: "The Ladders"	D-12
69. Bridge: Iron bridge near Rocky Point	C-8
70. Bridge: Swinging	C-8
71. Mariposa Battalion; 2nd exp. Trip up Indian Canyon	B-10

Telephone & Telegraph, see Park map.

C 2

Valley Roads and Trails

Roads

1. Big Oak Flat Road	C1 to D6
2. Coulterville Road	E1 to D1
3. Merced Gorge Road	E1 to D1
4. Cascade Avenue	D1 to D5
5. El Capitan Avenue	D5 to D7
6. Yosemite Avenue	D8 to C9
7. Honto Avenue	C9 to C11
8. Lake Avenue	C11
9. Tissiack Avenue	C11
10. Glacier Avenue	C9 to D11
11. Georgia Avenue	C10 to C11
11a. Road to South Orchard before 1880	C10
11b. Road to North Orchard before 1880	C10
12. Royal Arch Avenue	C10
13. Sentinel Avenue	C9
14. Meadow Avenue	C9
15. Cosmopolitan Boardwalk	C9
16. Cathedral Avenue	D6 to C8
17. Pohono Avenue	E5 to D6
18. Wawona Road	E2 to E5
19. Glacier Point Road	D10 to E9

Trails

20. Big Oak Flat Trail (Tamarack Flat to Hutchings)	C1 to C9
21. Coulterville Trail (Lower Branch)	D1 to C2
22. Old Mono Trail (Gentry Branch)	C2 to C5
23. El Capitan to Eagle Peak Trail	C4 to B8
24. Yosemite Fall Trail (Valley Floor to Rim)	C8 to B9
25. Eagle Peak Trail (from Rim)	B9 to C8
26. Yosemite Fall Trail (Rim to Yosemite Point)	B9
27. Yosemite Fall Trail (Yosemite Point to Tioga Rd.)	B9 to A10
28. Indian Canyon Trail	C9 to A9
29. North Dome Trail (connecting with Mirror Lake-Snow Creek Trail)	A11 to B11
30. Mirror Lake to Tenaya Lake	B12 to A12
31. Nevada Fall to Little Yosemite and Half Dome Trail	D13
32. Old Trail between Liberty Cap and Mt. Broderick	D12 to C13
33. Conways Stairway (Snows to Top of Nevada Fall)	D12 to D13
34. First Horse Trails to Top of Vernal Fall	D12
35. Mist Trail	D12
36. Trail to Foot of Nevada Fall on South Bank	D12 to D13
37. Anderson Unfinished Trail (2 sections)	D11 and D12
38. Trail Connecting Anderson's Trail to Zig-Zags at Register Rock	D11

Trails (Continued)

39.	Old South Bank Trail up Merced Canyon	D11 to C8
40.	Echo Cliffs Trail--Nevada Fall to Glacier Point	D13 to D10
41.	Old Mono Trail - Southern Route	E12 to D13
42.	Early Trail - Little Yosemite to Glacier Pt. via 41, 42, 40	E11
43.	Glacier Point Short Trail via Union Pt.	C8 to D10
44.	Glacier Point to Sentinel Dome Trail	D10
45.	Early Trail Peregoy's to Sentinel Dome	E8 to D10
46.	Branch of 45 to the Fissures	E9 to E8
47.	Pohono or Dewey Trail	E4 to E9
48.	Old Mariposa Trail (Old Inspiration Pt. to Inspiration Pt.)	E4 to E3
49.	Old Mariposa Trail (Inspiration Pt. to Hutchings)	E2 to C9
50.	Tenya Cr. Trail Mirror L to Snow Cr.	B12
51.	Mirror L. Trail Hutchings to Mirror L.	C9 to B11
52.	Fulton Bridge to Sentinel Br. Trail	C8 to C9
53.	Merced Gorge Trail	E1 to C8

Legend for Valley Map



Roads before 1890



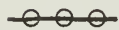
Trails before 1890



Roads constructed after 1890



Trails constructed after 1890



Fences



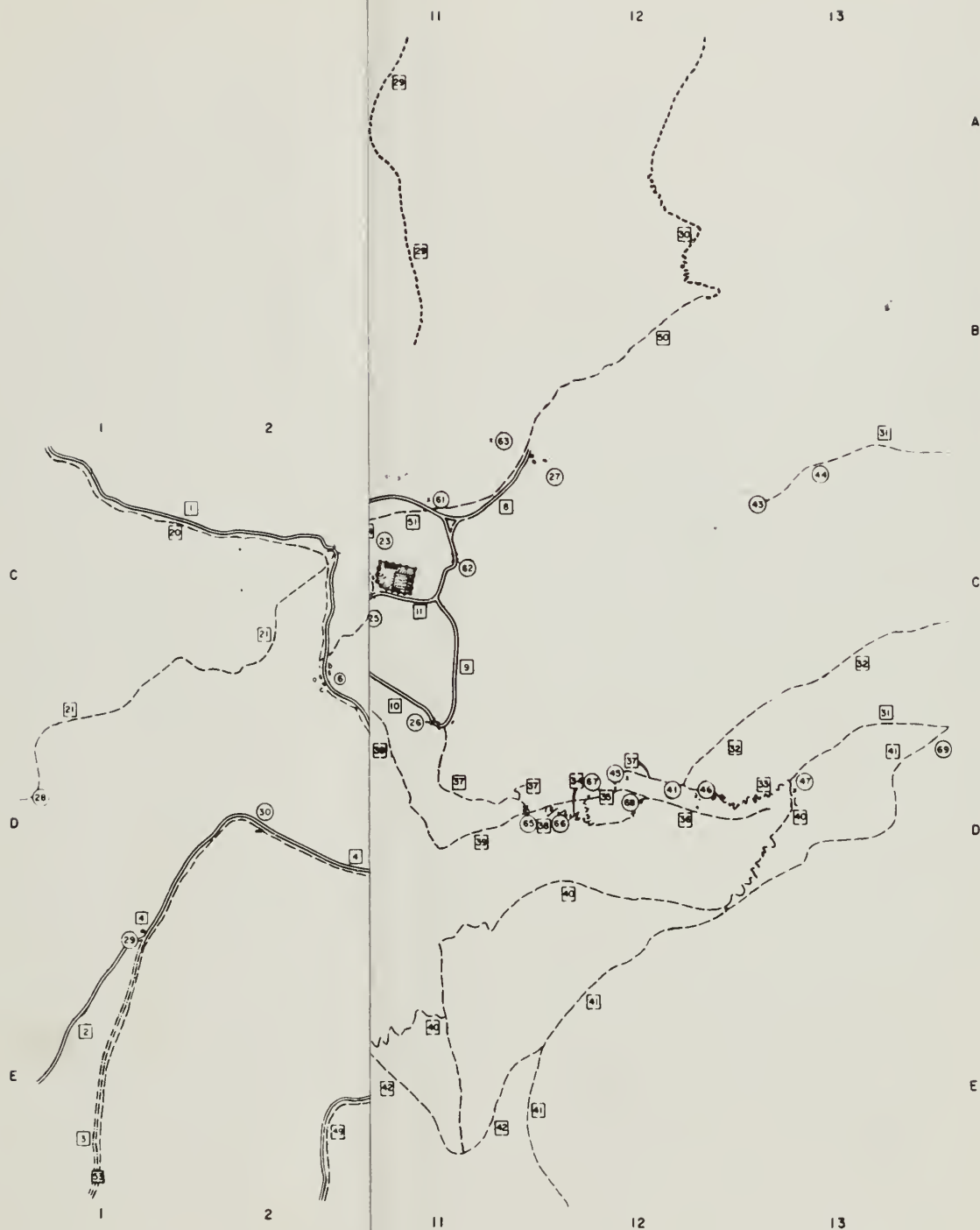
Cultivated areas



Orchards



Buildings



BASIC DATA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HISTORICAL BASE MAP
YOSEMITE VALLEY
PART OF THE MASTER PLAN
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

REGION

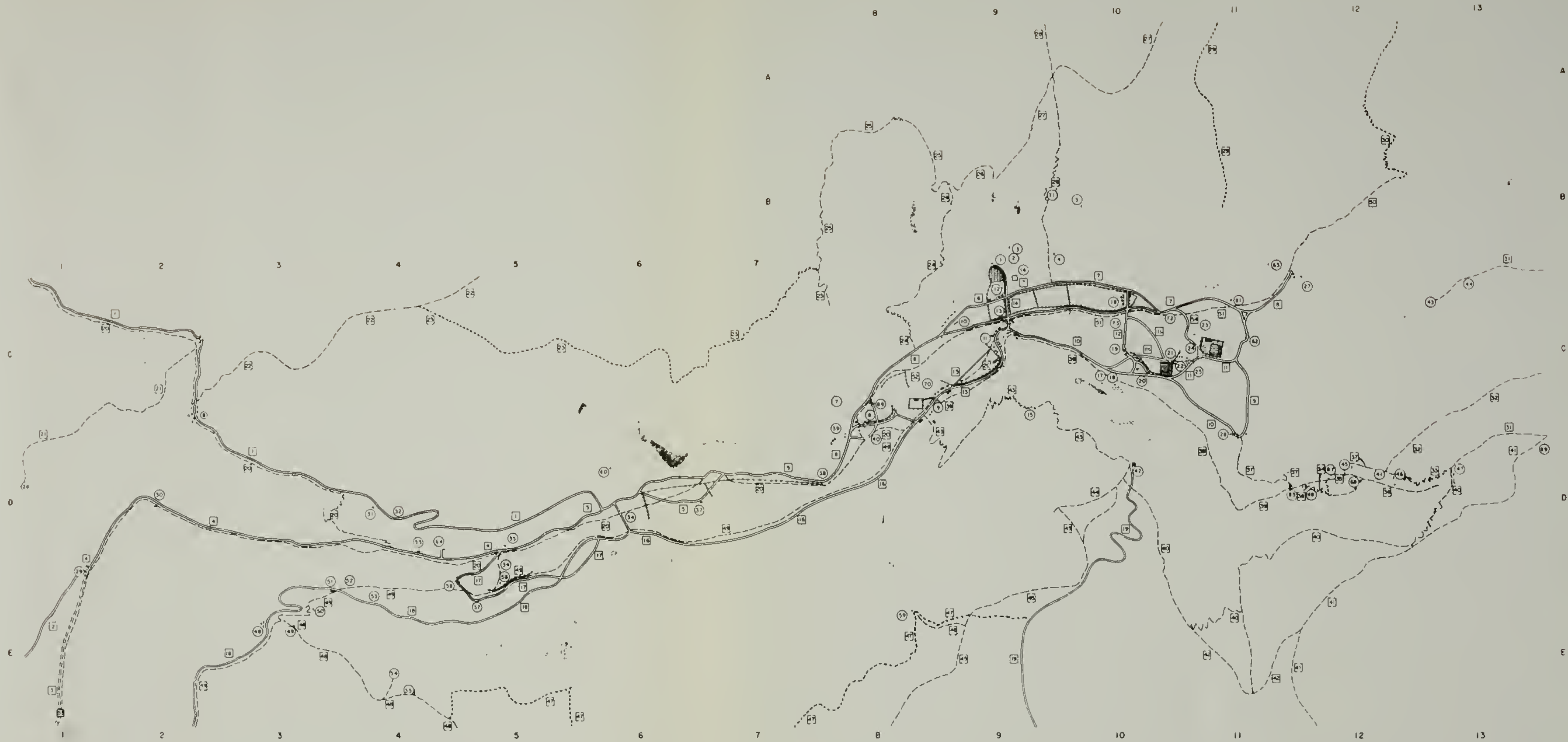
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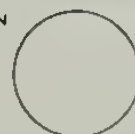
BASIC DATA

ROADS before 1890
 TRAILS before 1890
 ROADS constructed after 1890
 TRAILS constructed after 1890
 FENCES
 CULTIVATED AREAS
 ORCHARDS
 BUILDINGS

LEGEND



ORIENTATION



• CONTOUR INTERVAL
 FEET

• SCALE IN



PREPARED OR REVISED
 DATE NAME

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

HISTORICAL BASE MAP
YOSEMITE VALLEY
 PART OF THE MASTER PLAN
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

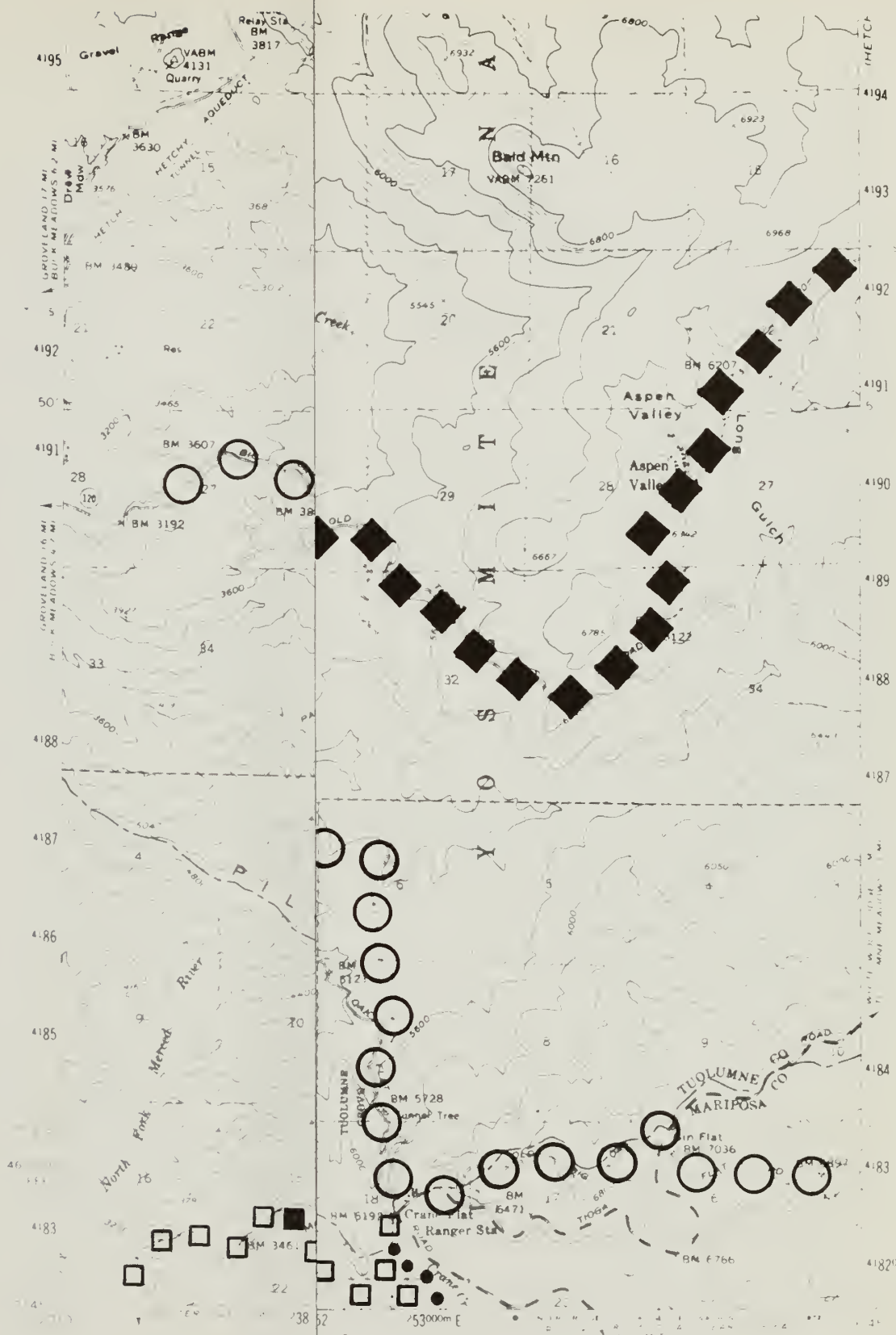
REGION

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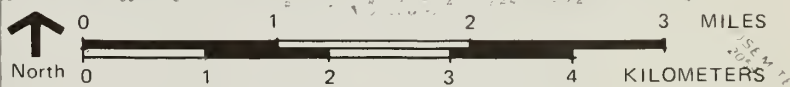
Historical Base Map No. 2.

Early Roads in Yosemite National Park (five sheets).

DSC, #104 25008-12, May 1987.



LAKE ELEANOR QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA
15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SHEET 1 OF 5

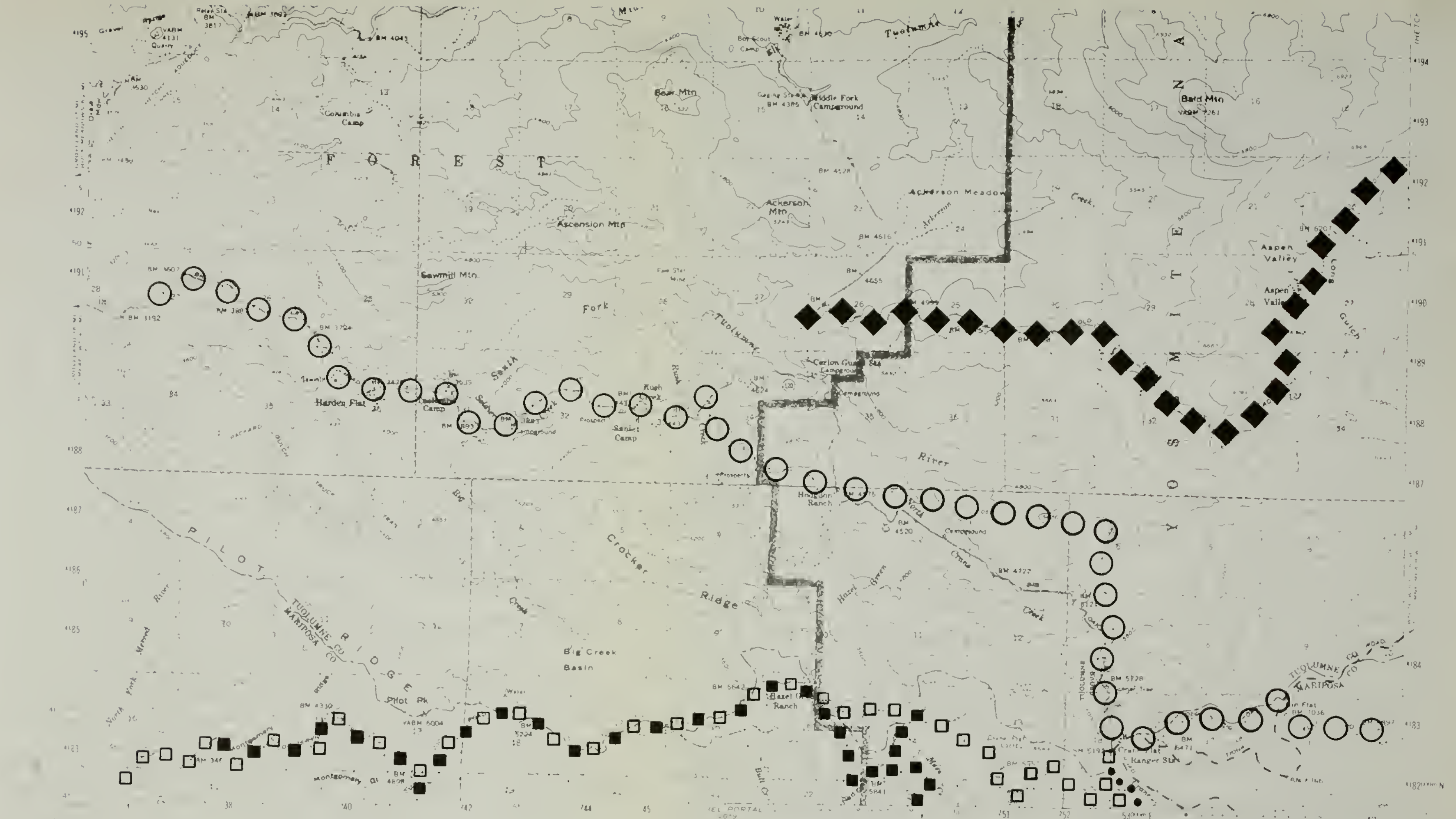


EARLY ROADS IN YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

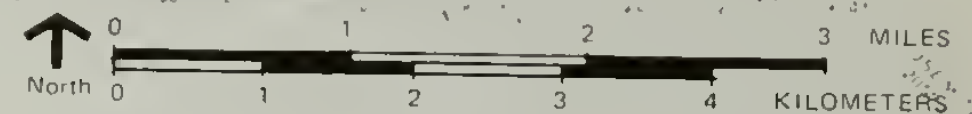
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

104 25009
DSC MAY 87



LAKE ELEANOR QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA
15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SHEET 1 OF 5

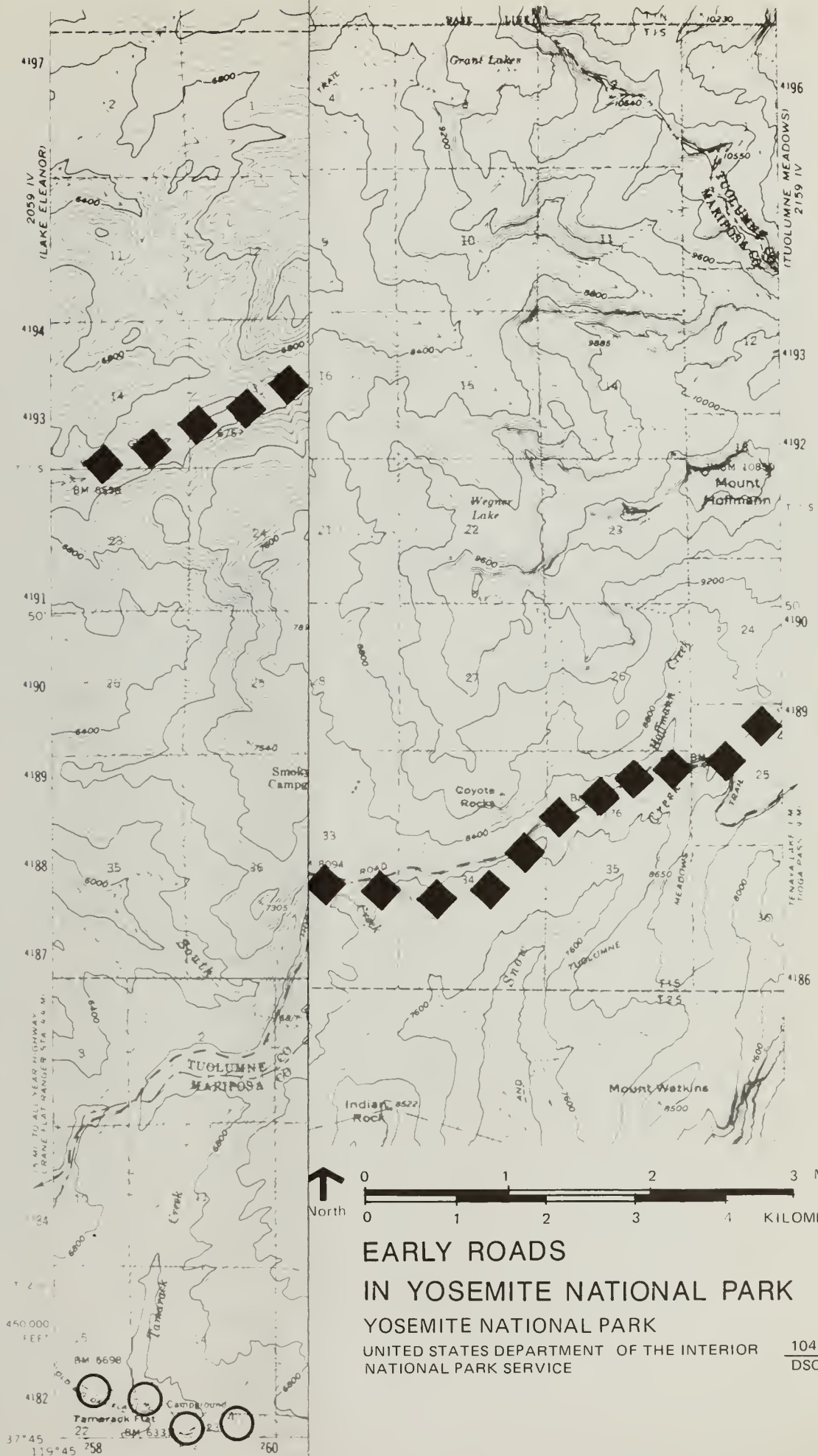
- ○ ○ OLD BIG OAK FLAT ROAD
- ◆ ◆ ◆ OLD TIOGA ROAD
- □ □ □ CRANE FLAT ROAD
(ROUTE OF THE COULTERVILLE FREE TRAIL)
- ■ ■ ■ ■ COULTERVILLE ROAD
- ● ● ● ● DAVIS CUT-OFF



EARLY ROADS IN YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DSC | MAY 87

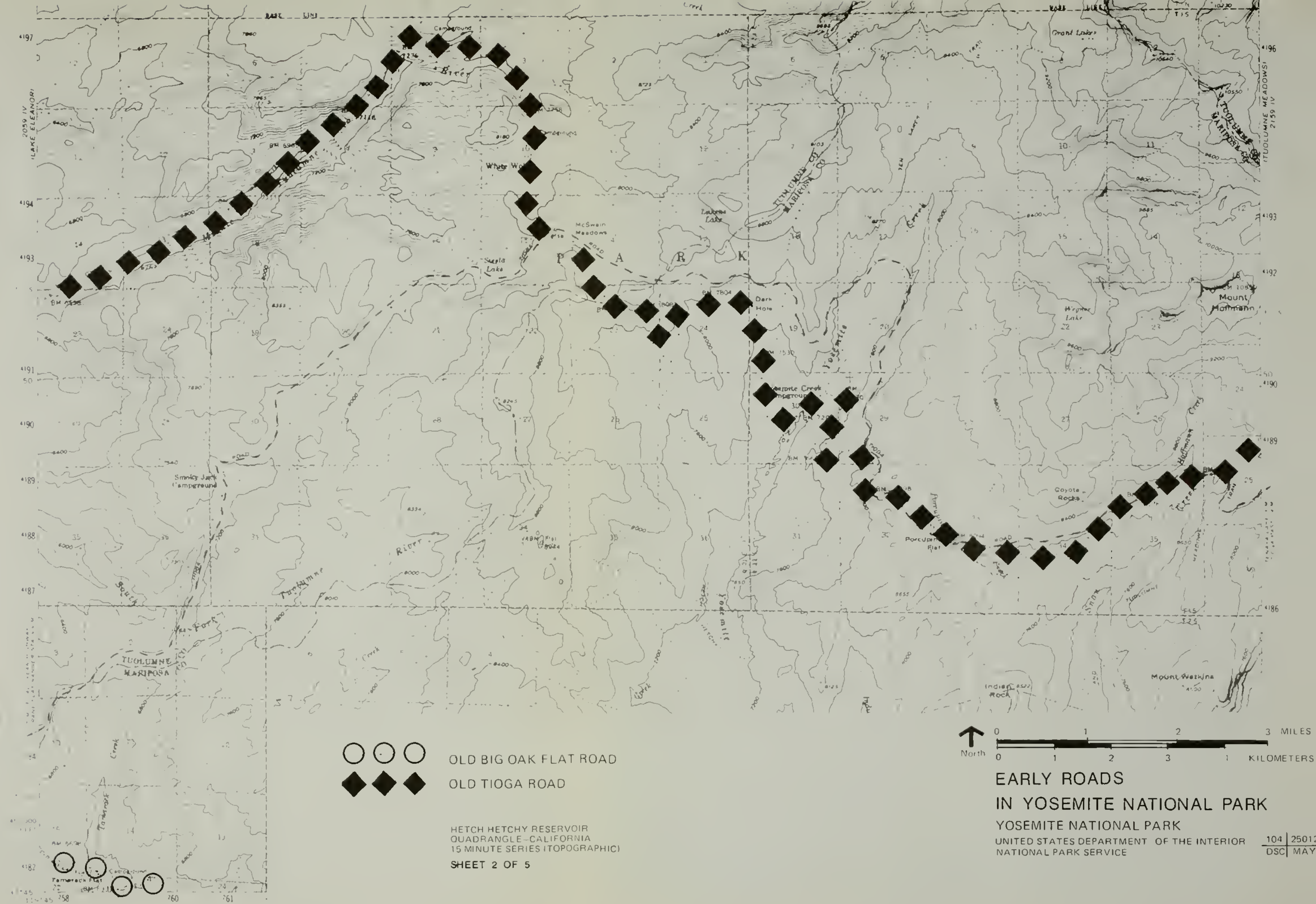


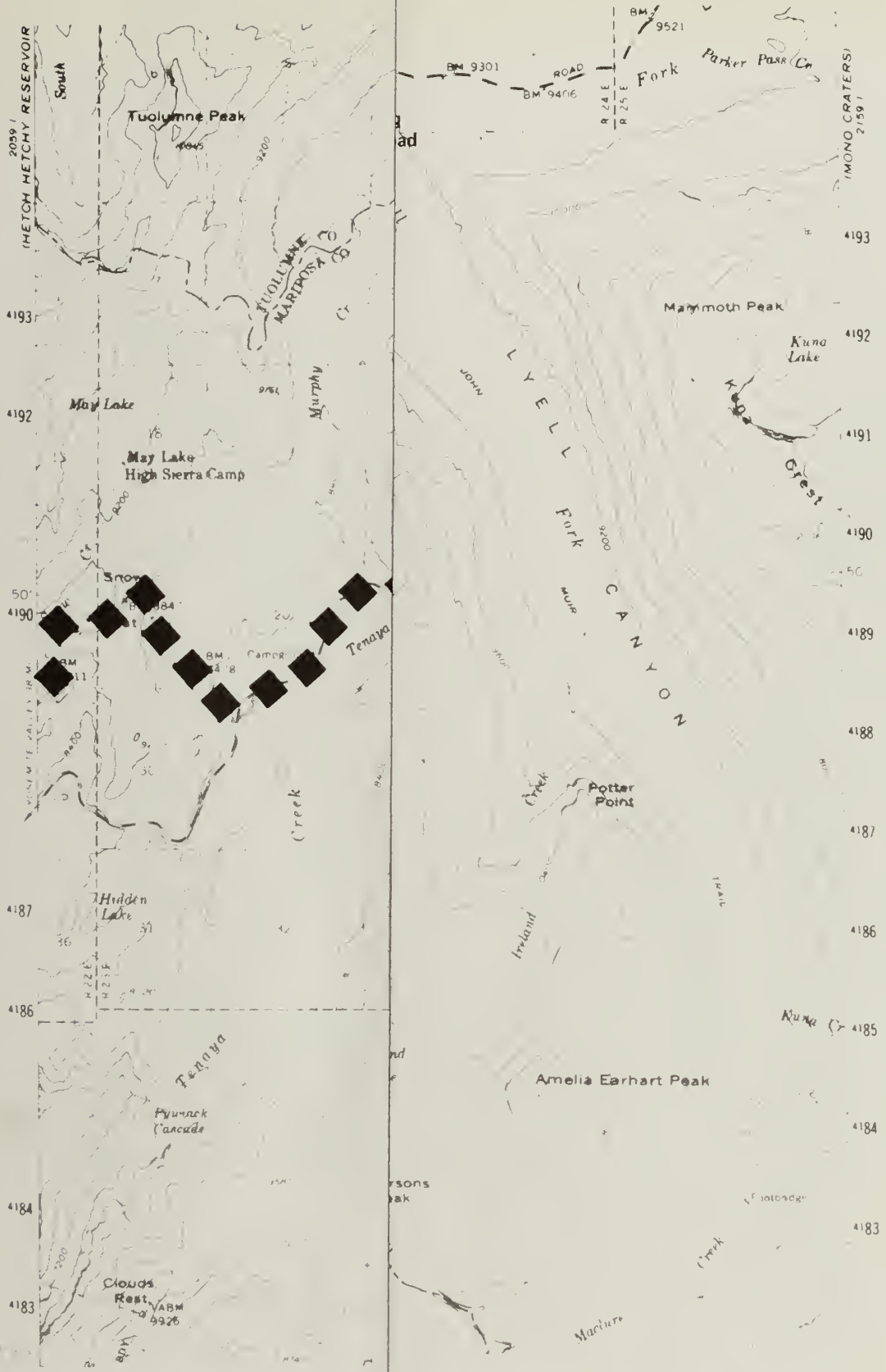
EARLY ROADS IN YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DSC MAY 87





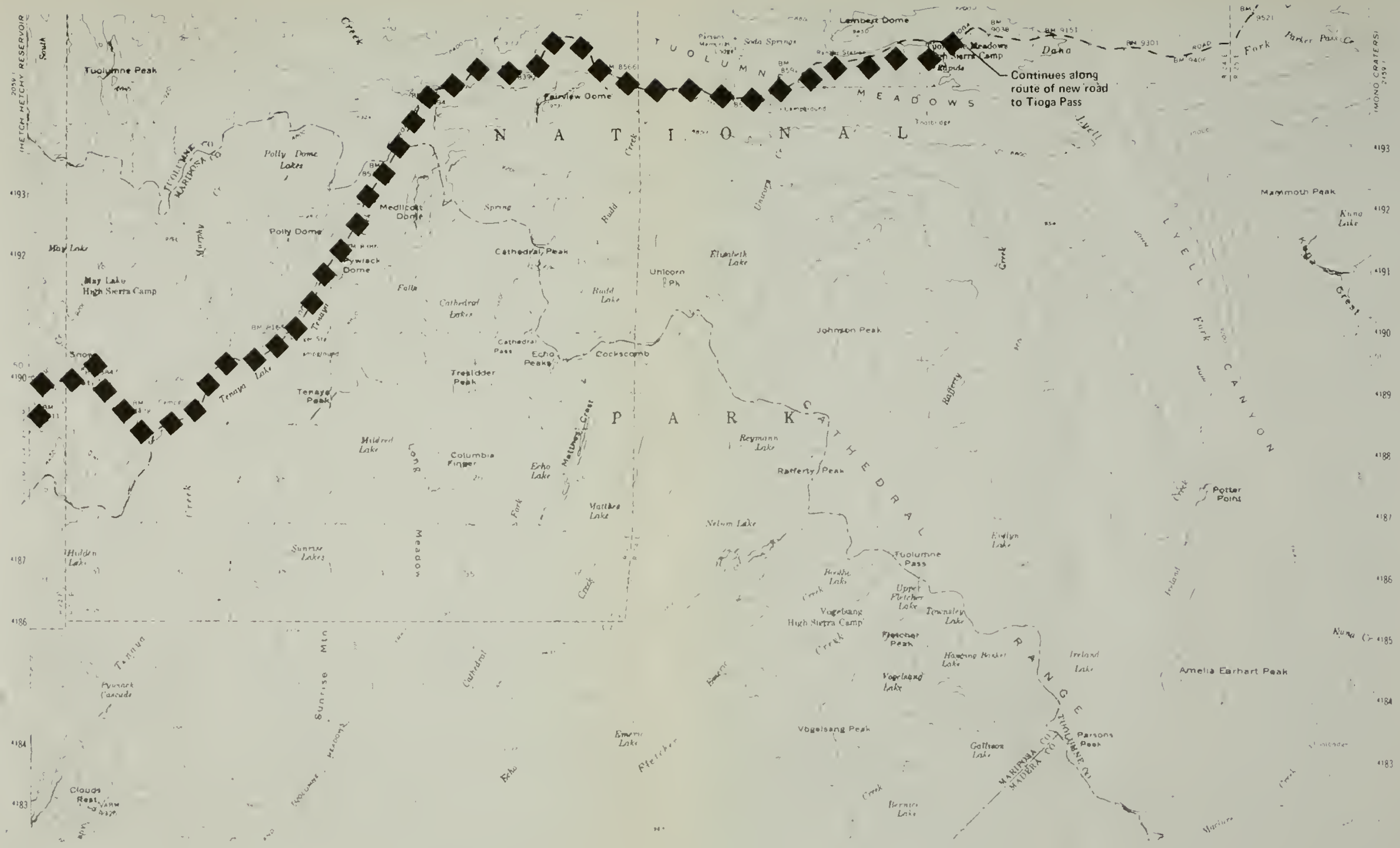
TUOLUMNE MEADOWS QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA
15 MINUTE SERIES
(TOPOGRAPHIC)
SHEET 3 OF 5

EARLY ROADS IN YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

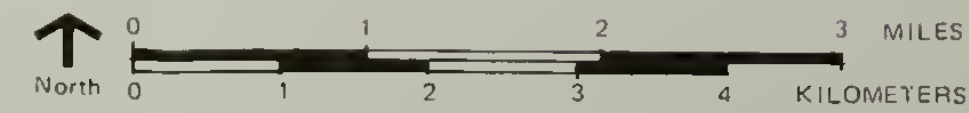
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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DSC | MAY 87



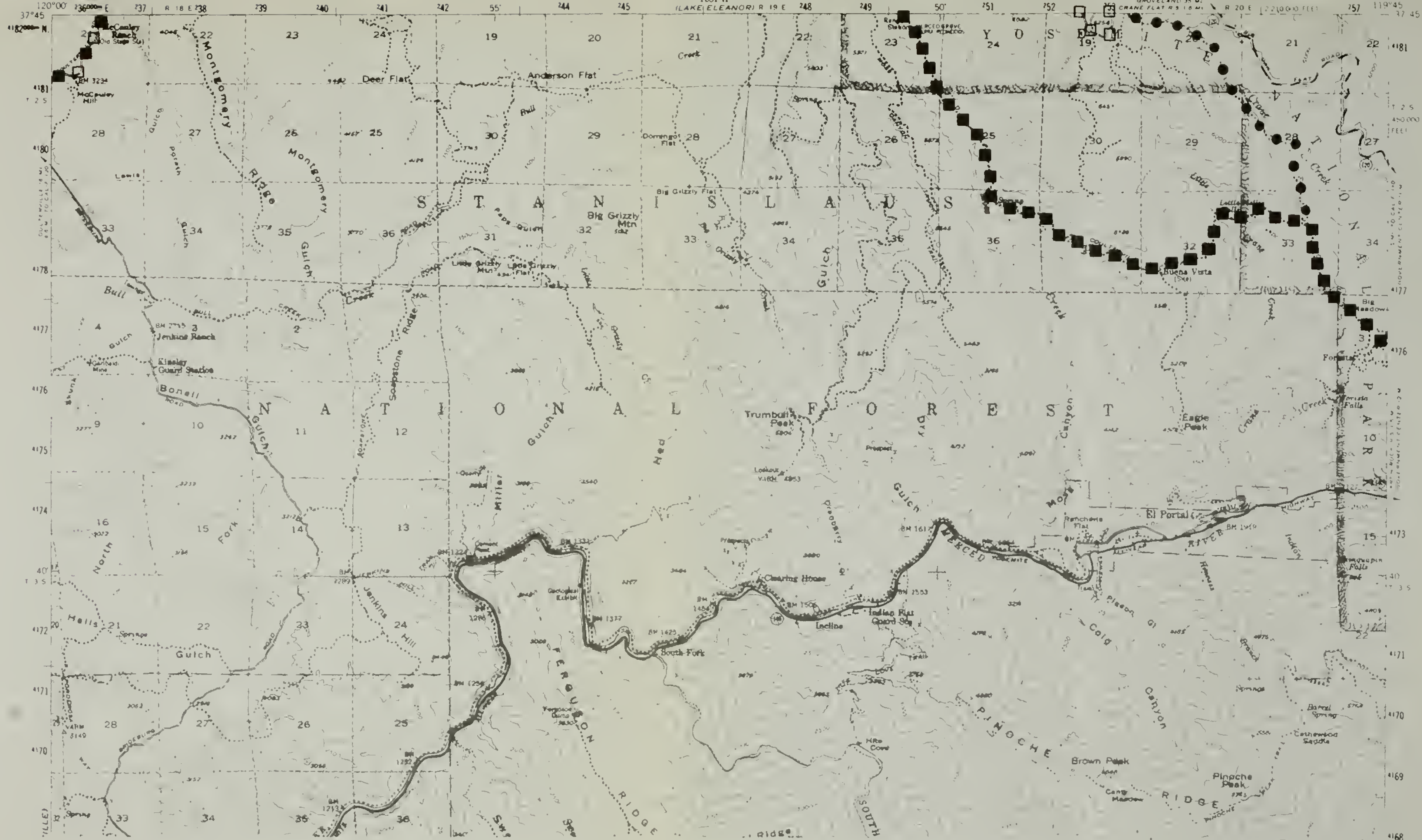
TUOLUMNE MEADOWS QUADRANGLE
 CALIFORNIA
 15 MINUTE SERIES
 (TOPOGRAPHIC)
 SHEET 3 OF 5

◆◆◆◆◆ OLD TIOGA ROAD



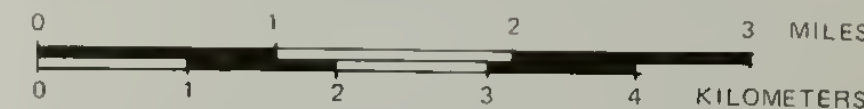
EARLY ROADS IN YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



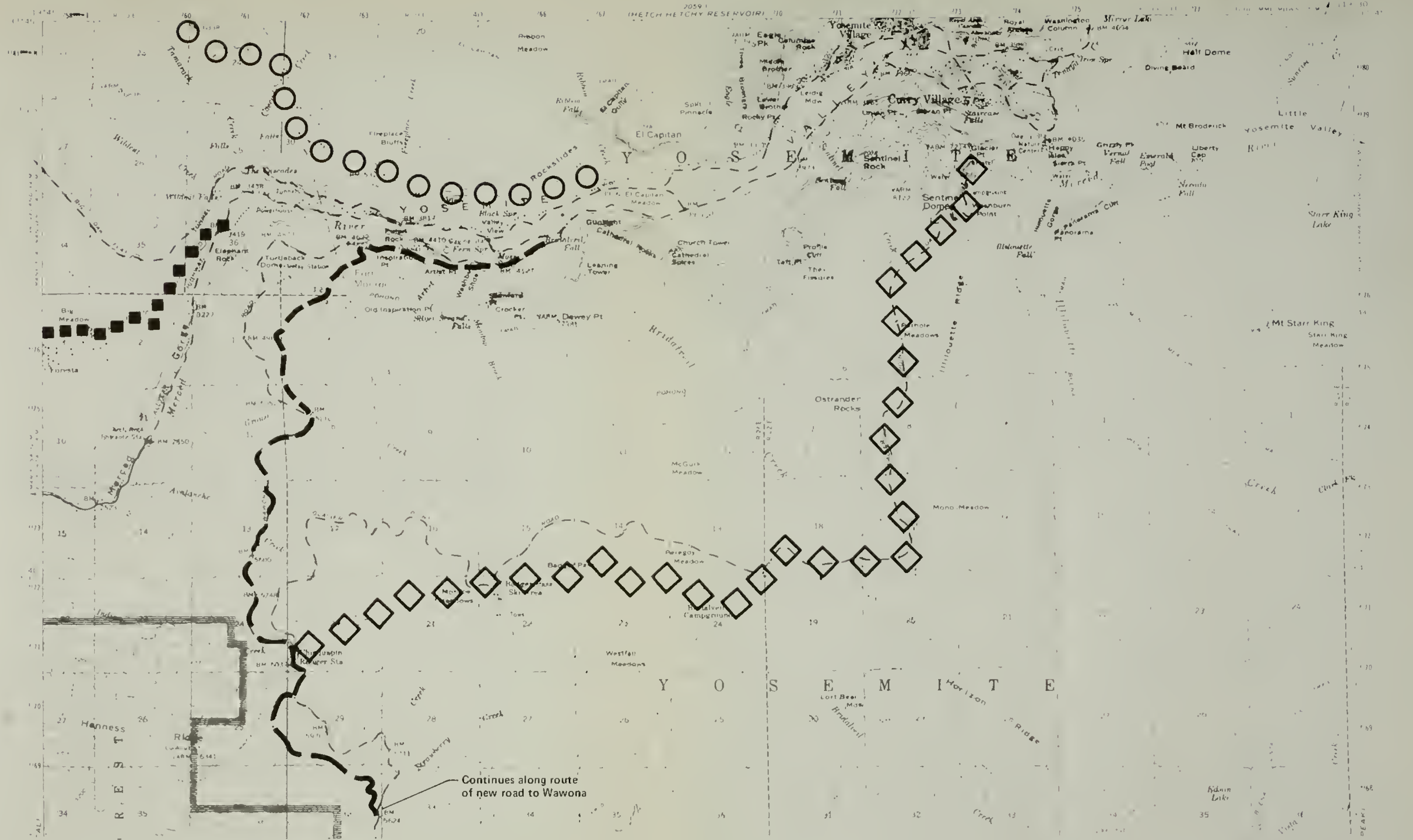
EL PORTAL QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA: MARIPOSA CO
15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SHEET 4 OF 5

- □ □ □ □ CRANE FLAT ROAD
- ■ ■ ■ ■ COULTERVILLE ROAD
- ● ● ● ● DAVIS CUT-OFF







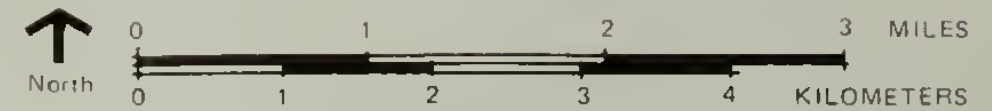
EARLY ROADS IN YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



YOSEMITE QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA
15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SHEET 5 OF 5

-  OLD WAWONA ROAD
-  COULTERVILLE ROAD
-  OLD BIG OAK FLAT ROAD
-  OLD GLACIER POINT ROAD



EARLY ROADS IN YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

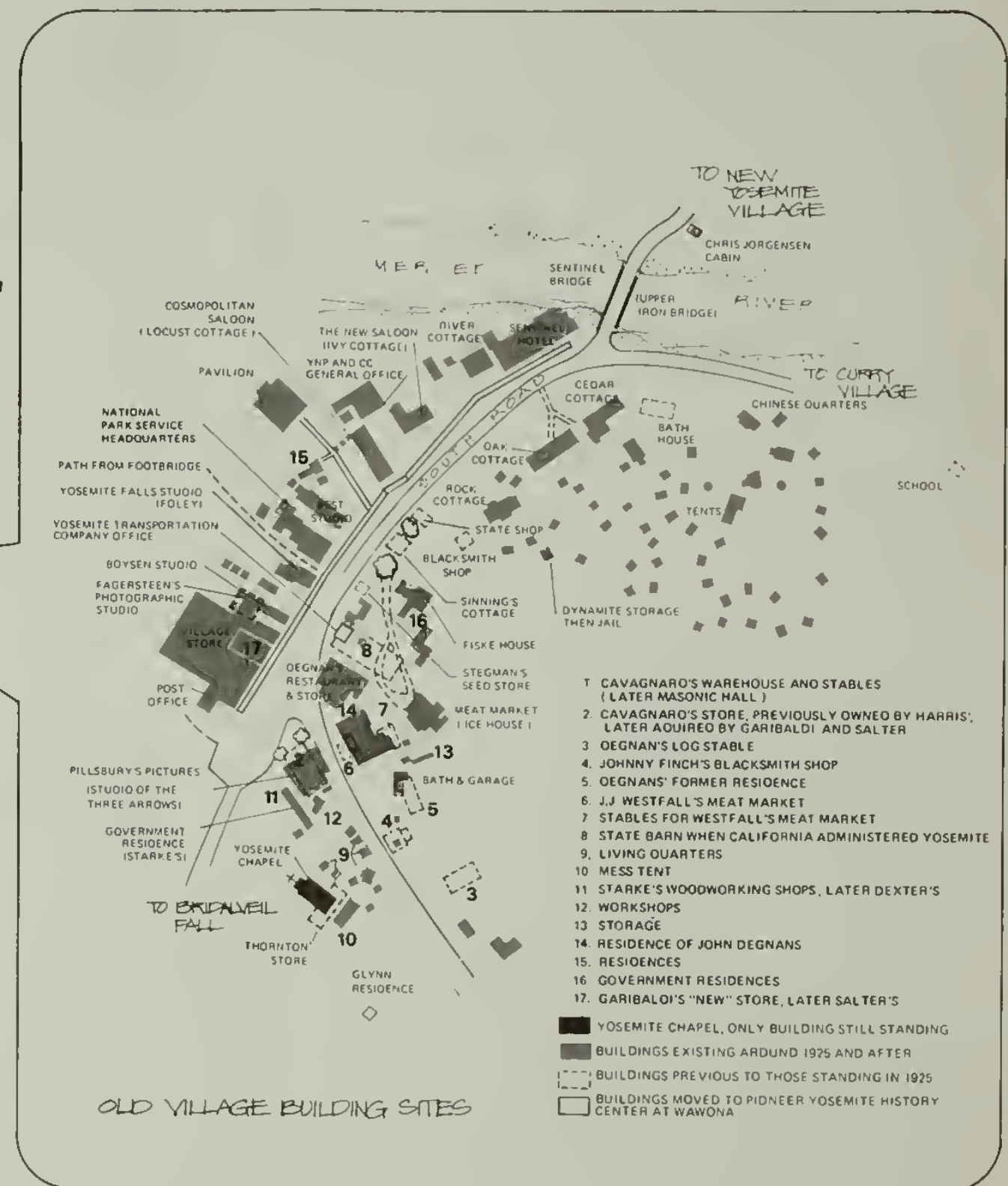
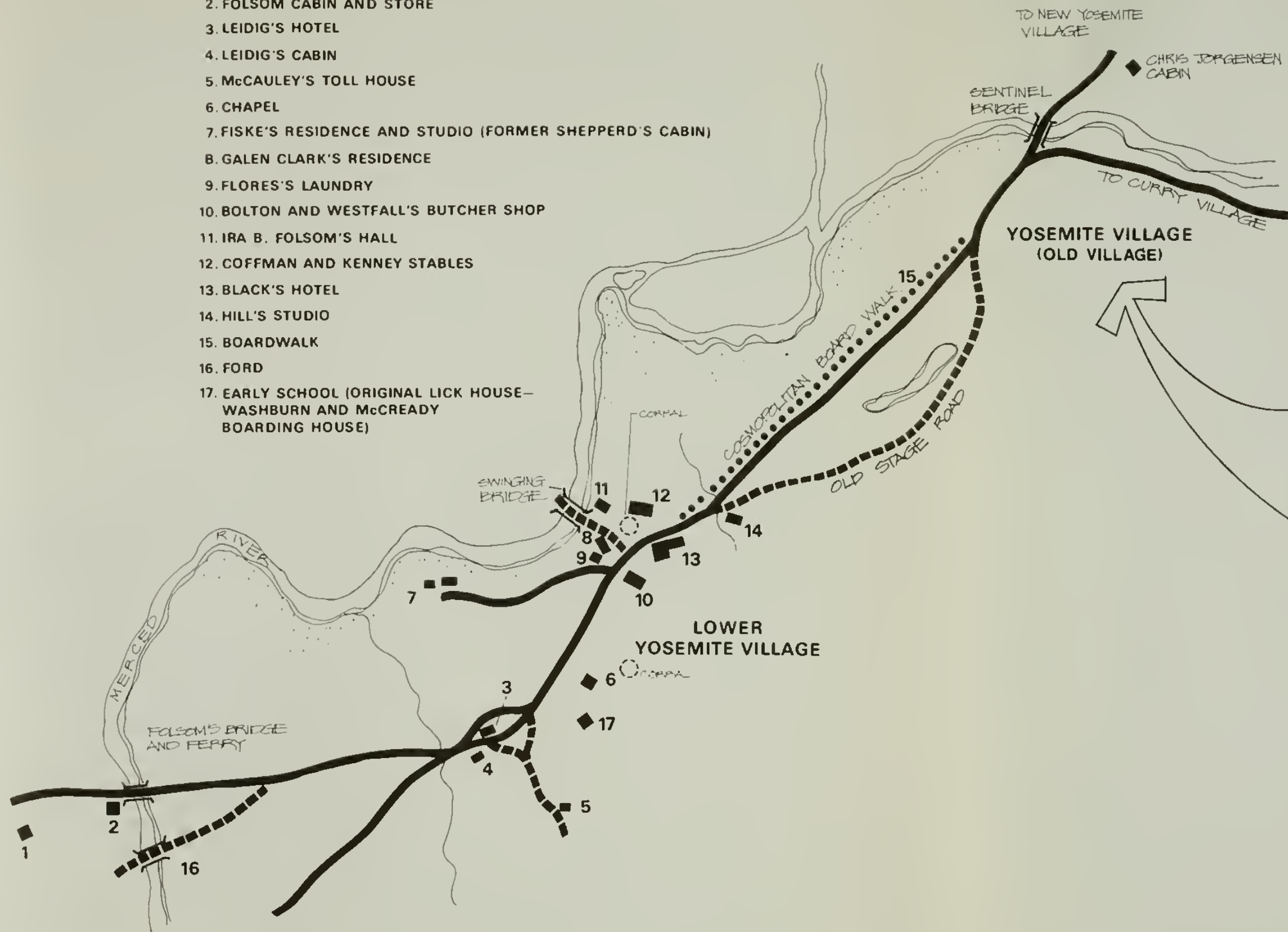
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Historical Base Map No. 3.

Old Yosemite Village Area, Development from 1859 to 1959. A variety of documents provided the information for this map, including secondary sources and government documents. Locations of Lower Village structures are approximate.

DSC, #104 25005B, April 1987.

1. STEGMAN'S CABIN
2. FOLSOM CABIN AND STORE
3. LEIDIG'S HOTEL
4. LEIDIG'S CABIN
5. McCAULEY'S TOLL HOUSE
6. CHAPEL
7. FISKE'S RESIDENCE AND STUDIO (FORMER SHEPPERD'S CABIN)
8. GALEN CLARK'S RESIDENCE
9. FLORES'S LAUNDRY
10. BOLTON AND WESTFALL'S BUTCHER SHOP
11. IRA B. FOLSOM'S HALL
12. COFFMAN AND KENNEY STABLES
13. BLACK'S HOTEL
14. HILL'S STUDIO
15. BOARDWALK
16. FORD
17. EARLY SCHOOL (ORIGINAL LICK HOUSE—WASHBURN AND McCREADY BOARDING HOUSE)



Old Yosemite Village Area

development from 1859 to 1959

Yosemite National Park U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service

Historical Base Map No. 4.

Yosemite National Park, showing roads, structures, sites, and archeological and historic districts. (A map from Sargent, Yosemite & Its Innkeepers, provided the railroad data.)

DSC, #104 250068, April 1987.

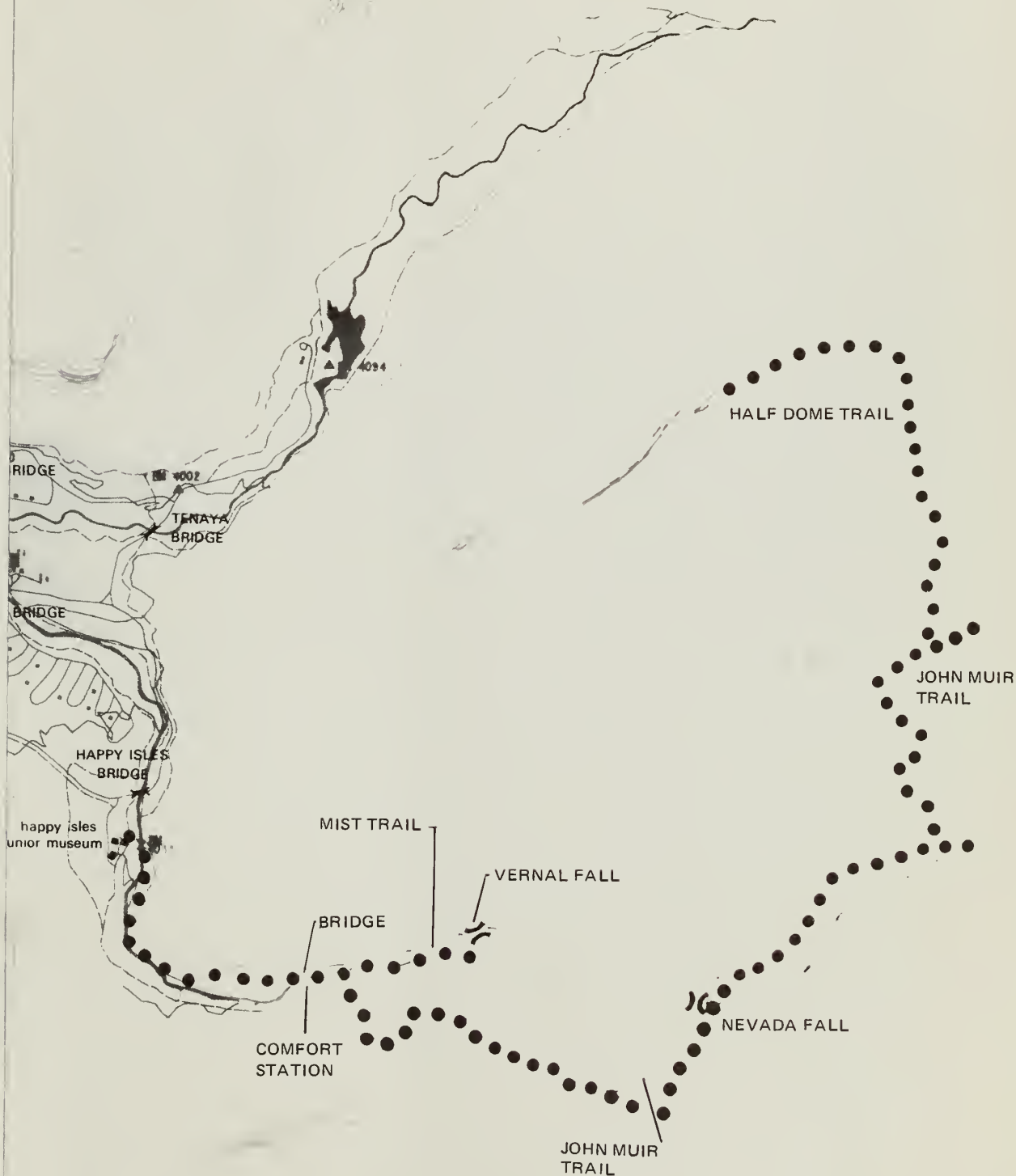


HISTORICAL BASE MAP

Historical Base Map No. 5.

Districts and sites on the National Register of Historic Places and potential nominations, Yosemite Valley.

DSC, #104 25007A, April 1987.



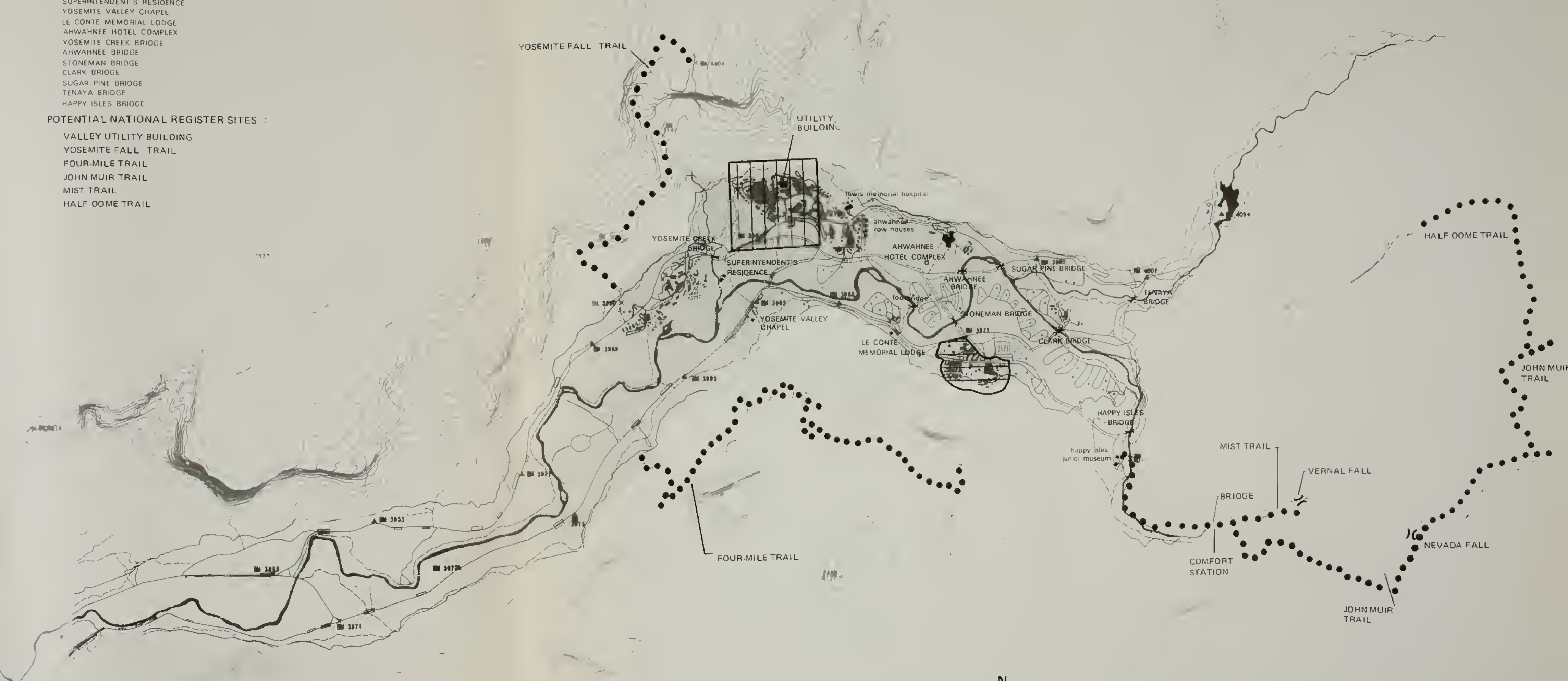
HISTORICAL BASE MAP / YOSEMITE VALLEY

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

- NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICTS.**
- YOSEMITE VALLEY ARCHEOLOGICAL DISTRICT
 - YOSEMITE VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 - CAMP CURRY HISTORIC DISTRICT

- NATIONAL REGISTER SITES.**
- SUPERINTENDENT S RESIDENCE
 - YOSEMITE VALLEY CHAPEL
 - LE CONTE MEMORIAL LODGE
 - AHWAHNEE HOTEL COMPLEX
 - YOSEMITE CREEK BRIDGE
 - AHWAHNEE BRIDGE
 - STONEMAN BRIDGE
 - CLARK BRIDGE
 - SUGAR PINE BRIDGE
 - TENAYA BRIDGE
 - HAPPY ISLES BRIDGE

- POTENTIAL NATIONAL REGISTER SITES :**
- VALLEY UTILITY BUILDING
 - YOSEMITE FALL TRAIL
 - FOUR-MILE TRAIL
 - JOHN MUIR TRAIL
 - MIST TRAIL
 - HALF OOME TRAIL



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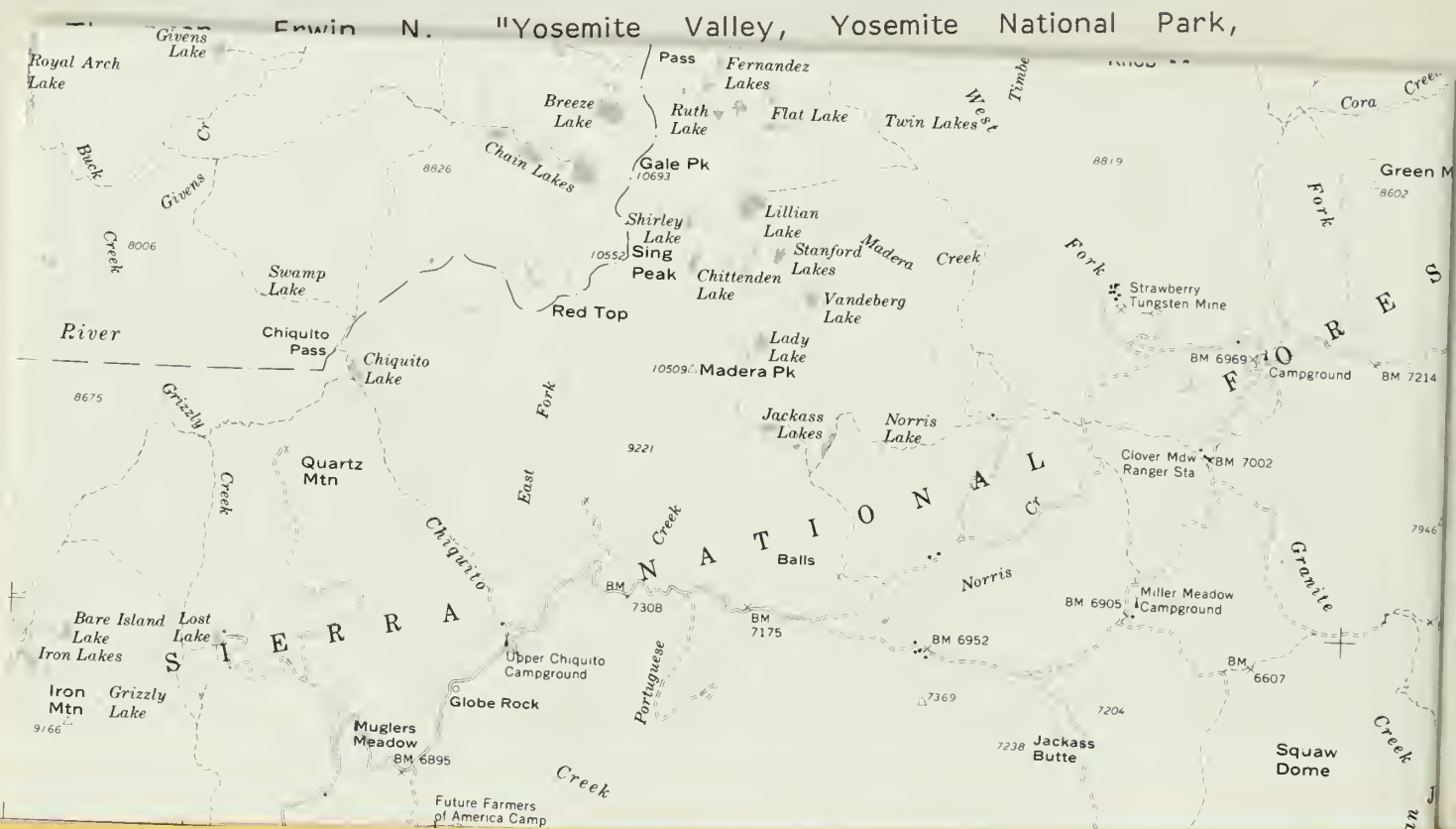
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